FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XXXVIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, NOVEMBER 20, 1854. [NO. 1955.]

W. & J. HALE & SON,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

Terms—$2 per An. in advance; $2 50 if paid within the year of subscription; or $3 if not paid before the expiration of the year.

Semi-Weekly OBSERVER $5 00 if paid in advance; $5 00 if paid during the year; or $6 00 after the year has expired.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made at the approaching Session of the Legislature of North Carolina, for an Act to incorporate the Town of Ashboro, Randolph county, and for a Charter of Incorporation. Application will be made for incorporating the Town of Asheboro, in the year 1855.

1000 FRUIT TREES

For Sale at the Nursery, Beautiful and thrifty Trees, consisting of Apple, Peach, Plum, Pear, Nectarine, Cherry, and Ornamental other trees and shrubs, of extra size and description, for Orchards, Gardens, Parks, Pleasure Grounds, &c. Also, Evergreens and deciduous trees, Roses, Dahlias, Herbaceous plants, &c. Persons wishing to purchase, will please call at the Nursery, or address their name to
ORNAMENTAL GARDEN & NURSERY.
THOS. LINDLEY.
Near Greensboro', Guilford County, N. C.
1854

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, at the November Term of Randolph County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for 1854, obtained testamentary upon the Estate of Lewis Hoover. Notice is hereby given to creditors of said Estate to present their claims against the same, within the time specified by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said Estate will please make immediate payment.
JOHN HOOVER, Ex'r.
Oct. 30, 1854. 45-6w

FURTHER NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER will sell on the premises, on the 30th November, (being Court week,) at the usual time, the personal property belonging to the Estate of Lewis Hoover, consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture, Notes and Accounts due said Estate, and at the Court House, on the 4th Monday in December, if not sooner disposed of at private sale, the Plantation whereon said Lewis Hoover lived, containing about 150 acres, more or less, adjoining the lands of Jacob Hoover, Jacob Hoover, Jr., and others. A credit of twelve months will be given on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser giving bond and approved security, bearing interest from date, and a discount of 6 per cent. per annum will be allowed for the cash. Those who have been indebted to the said Estate for a long time, are requested to call and settle their accounts, as longer indulgence cannot be given.
H. H. ROBINSON.
Oct. 30, 1854. 45-3t

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER intends to apply to the next General Assembly of North Carolina, for an Act to incorporate Spring Hill Academy, in Randolph county.
H. H. ROBINSON.
Oct. 30, 1854. 45-3t

HARRINGTON'S
MALE AND FEMALE SCHOOL.

CYRUS HARRINGTON, Principal.
Miss ANN MARGARET McEACHIN, Teacher in the Female Department.
Miss [illegible], Assistant in the Male Department.

THE [illegible] Session of the School opens JULY the [illegible] and closes on the [illegible] December next.

[illegible] Scholarship and Department [illegible] and no student to be received for a shorter period than a Session, will be permitted to remain in the School.

[illegible] Lectures will be delivered before the [illegible] Department.

[illegible] September 7th. The subscriber [illegible] and does not expect to take all the [illegible] can accommodate satisfactorily.

Boarding [illegible] $8, $10, $12 50, according to [illegible] Music on Piano Forte, with use of Instrument, $25. Drawing, Painting, Embroidery [illegible].

Dress the Principal or [illegible]

Dec. 1853. 5-tf

Clinton Female Institute.

THE Second Annual Session of this Institute will commence on the first Monday (7th day) of August next, and continue five months. The Institute is located in Clinton, Sampson county, N. C., a village remarkable for its healthiness, and the morality of its citizens. The Trustees have spared no pains or expense in the erection of a building for the Institute, and to make it in every respect worthy of the liberality of the community in which we live, and the age in which we live. The Trustees have secured the services of Miss A. E. Kelly, a lady of experience and qualifications, as Principal, who will be assisted by competent Teachers in the various departments. The Trustees are determined to spare no pains in rendering the Institute worthy the patronage of the public, and will be pleased to receive applications for admission as early as practicable.

By order of the Board of Trustees.
H. A. BIZZELL, Secty.
July 12, 1854. 41-tf

LEATHER BANDS.

THE subscriber has put in operation machinery for stretching, cutting, and riveting Bands with copper rivets. His Leather is stretched with powerful machines, made expressly for that purpose, and the difficulty of bands pulling out or tearing under common way of making, is entirely removed by this process. Bands made in this way will wear their width every run true, and not stretch or wear on the strain or pulley, and will run 25 to 50 per cent more power than those made in any other way. They are made out of the best Oak tanned Spanish Leather, and no pains will be spared to make them equal to the best in the United States, and will be sold as low as can be bought in New York.
CHAS. M. LINES.
New Market P. O., Randolph co., N. C.
Reference—Worsley Mills, Deep River.
Bands for sale by W. H. Lutterloh, Fayetteville.
Nov. 3, 1854. 75-3tpf

NEW GOODS
AT MARY'S GARDEN.

I am receiving my Fall and Winter STOCK, consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries, and Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery, and Glassware, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Umbrellas, Drugs, and Medicines, &c.,

all of which is usually kept in a Country Store, bought chiefly for CASH, or in exchange for produce. I sell for 12½ cents, more than the Fayetteville price, payable in the United States and Bearing wanted.
G. W. LAWRENCE
Clinton, Sept. 28, 1854. 95-3tf

BOOTS AND SHOES.

WE have received a large portion of our Fall and Winter Stock, consisting of a general assortment of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Gaiters and Shoes, with a large assortment of Men's, Youths' and Boys' sizes.

Also,
Calf, Lining and Binding Skins, Shoe Thread, Lasts, Boot Trees, &c. All of which will be sold Cash or to prompt customers.
S. T. HAWLEY & SON.
Fayetteville, Oct. 9, 1854. 40-tf

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 16, 1854.

ABUSE OF POWER.—The importance of the subject induces us to copy the extended and very forcible remarks of the Wilmington Herald on the latest instance of abuse of power by our very small Governor, in the election of Mr. Ashe to the Presidency of the Wilmington Rail Road.

The instances which have occurred within the past three years, of Executive appointments of men to manage public works who were opposed to such works, or at the best who had never aided them by a subscription of money, have done more to impede the progress of internal improvement than all other causes combined. We will not say that Gov. Reid and his advisers desire to put a stop to such works—of that we know nothing—but we do say that he has, either wilfully or ignorantly, adopted the most effectual means of doing it. Who will hereafter subscribe his own money to the stock of rail roads in which the State can exercise a controlling power, when he knows that that power will be used to put men at the head of them who are utterly unqualified, either by interest or by the peculiar business information? We know some who have been ever ready to extend "material aid" to such works, who have made up their minds never again to subscribe a dollar to a work in which the State is to have the controlling power.

The Herald's article deserves the serious attention of every reader.

The present instance furnishes strong additional evidence of the propriety of adopting some such plan of aiding internal improvements as was suggested in this paper in August last. It is very plain that party prejudices are hereafter to control the construction and management of all such works in which the State may have a large or controlling interest. It is equally plain, we think, that such management will result, not only in corruption and waste of the public money, but in the failure of all future schemes. Let the whole system of State subscription be rejected, and the aid of the State be extended to Rail Roads by a loan of its credit secured by the exchange of bonds and the mortgage of Roads to the State. The roads will then be built and managed, as they should be, by business men and not politicians, and the State will receive the benefits of their construction without loss or risk of loss. We rejoice to hear that the idea is received with very general if not universal favor.

RAIL ROAD IRON.—The Greensboro' Patriot confirms the report, which we mentioned, as to the purchase of Iron by Gov. Morehead. 9,000 tons, enough to complete the North Carolina Road, were purchased, at $42 50 per ton—to be delivered in equal quantities on the wharves of Portsmouth and Charleston, and to be paid for in North Carolina money.

The Newbern News says that the iron for the Atlantic Road was bought for $44 instead of $48 as heretofore stated.

STATE BONDS.—The State Treasurer advertises for sale $114,000 N. C. Coupon Bonds, for the benefit of the Weldon and Gaston Rail Road and for the Neuse and Tar River improvements. Proposals will be received until the 20th of December. Bonds will be issued in sums of $1,000 each.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.—Sixteen States have elected 137 Representatives to the next Congress. Of this number 99 are said to be avowed opponents of the Administration, and not all the others are committed to its support. Two years ago the Locofocos, in these States, elected a majority of 50 members; they are now in a minority of 61—a change of 111 in less than two-thirds of the House. The opposition majority will probably surpass the present Administration majority.

NEW YORK POLITICS AND POLITICIANS.—The following paragraphs, which we take from among many similar notices in the New York Express, will give our people some idea of the way elections are "done" in the Empire State and City:

Corruption in Oneida county.—"I never saw such an election as that of yesterday," said one of the Oneida County politicians plaintively on Wednesday, to a passing friend; "the poorest vote in the County was worth ten dollars by noon and the price kept rising till sunset."

Frauds on the Ballot Box.—It is a curious fact that the Sixth Ward counts up 200 more votes than it has voters. The Fourth Ward has also thrown a larger vote than it is entitled to, and this in a very meagre canvass.

Oh! Oh! Oh!—First Ward Canvass—In one of the districts of this ward, the canvassers are charged with taking out 20 votes at one time, and putting in 31 at another, and with omitting to give one vote for School Officers, who notoriously received about 200. If such returns are received by the Board of Ward and City Canvassers, the business of voting will turn out a very contemptible farce.

Reading constantly such paragraphs in the N. York papers, one cannot but congratulate himself upon the (in comparison) purity of the ballot box in North Carolina and the Southern States generally.

An instance: A friend, who for several terms represented a neighboring Senatorial District in the North Carolina Legislature, after reading the paragraph first quoted, remarked to us that at no time did the cost of his canvass exceed $10! He bought no votes, never treated, and was not often allowed to pay for his entertainment whilst prosecuting his canvass. Such instances, alike honorable to the people and their representative, we can justly hope are not rare in the honest Old North State.

Appointments of the N. C. Conference.

RALEIGH DISTRICT—R. O. BURTON, P. E.
Raleigh Station, N. F. Reid.
" City Mission, H Gray.
" Colored People, J. Reid.
" Circuit, J. W. Tinnin.
Roanoke, L. S. Birkhead.
Warren, L. L. Hendren.
Warren Colored Mission, T. B. Reeks.
Granville, A. Norman; J. W. Floyd, Supernumerary.
Person, John W. Lewis.
Henderson and Clarksville, J. P. Moore.
Chapel Hill, P. Doub.
Hillsborough Station, H. T. Hudson,
" Circuit, T. W. Moore.

GREENSBORO' DISTRICT—WM. BARRINGER, P. E.
Greensborough Station, Wm. H. Bobbitt,
Guilford, S. H. Helsabeck.
Alamance, B. M. Williams.
Deep River, S. D. Adams.
Montgomery, Z. Rush and J. F. Keerans.
Rockingham, L. Shell.
Franklinsville, W. B. Richardson.
Randolph, N. A Hooker.
Wentworth, J. Bethel; and Wm. Anderson, sup.
Haw River, P. W. Archer and B. F. Long.
Agent for Greensboro' F. College, Wm. Closs.

SALISBURY DISTRICT—N. H. D. WILSON, P. E.
Salisbury Station, J. L. Fisher.
Rowan, T. W. Postell.
Mocksville, A. H. Johnson.
Iredell and Taylorsville, D. W. Doub.
South Iredell, C. M. Pepper.
Wilkes, W. A. Brame.
Jonesville, B. Shelton.
Surry, J. M. Gunn.
Winston, } W. W. Aben
Forsythe, } C. M. Anderson.
Davidson, R. P. Bibb.
Yadkin, Wm. Harriss.
Blue Ridge Mission, to be supplied.

DANVILLE DISTRICT—JNO. TILLETT, P. E.
Danville Station, J. W. Westbrooks.
Pittsylvania, Wm. Carter.
Leasburg, P. H. Joiner.
Yanceyville, T. S. Campbell.
Halifax, J. P. Simpson and J. S. Davis.
" Colored Mission, J. Goodman.
Staunton, J. C. Mann.
Franklin, S. J. Spotts and J. H. Jefferson.
Patrick, C. H. Phillips.
Henry, T. B. James.
Germanton, S. S. Bryant.
President of Danville F. College, Jas. A. Dean.

WASHINGTON DISTRICT—R. T. HEFLIN, P. E.
Washington Station, Joseph H. Wheeler.
Tar River, James Jameison.
Nash, J. Johnson.
Plymouth, A. Weaver.
Williamston, J. D. Holstead.
Tarboro, R. J. Carson.
Columbia, J. Avent.
Mattamuskeet, W. W. Nesbitt and C. W. King.
Bath Mission, S. B. Dozier.
Neuse, H. H. Hines.

NEW BERNE DISTRICT—IRA T. WYCHE, P. E.
New Berne Centenary, J. W. Tucker.
Andrew Chapel, W. S. Chaffin.
New Berne Circuit, J. W. Pearson.
Trent, W. F. Clegg.
Wilson, A Gattis.
Snow Hill, W. M. Jordan.
Smithfield, P. J. Carraway.
Duplin, M. L. Douglas.
Goldsborough, C. F. Deems.
Onslow, D. C. Johnson.
Beaufort, T. W. Guthrie.
Kinston, J. J. Hines.
Goldsborough F. College, I. W. Pegg, Pres't.

WILMINGTON DISTRICT—D. B. NICHOLSON, P. E.
Wilmington, Front Street, S. M. Frost.
" Fifth Street, T. P. Ricaud.
Topsail, L. W. Martin.
Sampson, W. M. Walsh.
South River, M. N. Taylor.
Fayetteville Station, Wm. E. Pell.
" Circuit, D. Culbreth.
Bladen, C. P. Jones and S. D. Peeler.
" Colored Mission, to be supplied.
Cape Fear Colored Mission, G. W. Farrabee.
Smithville, J. M. Andrews.
Whiteville, J. B. Martin.
Rocky Point, A. F. Harriss.
Wm. J. Langdon, to the Seamen of Wilmington.

ATLANTIC DISTRICT—JNO. JONES, P. E.
Straits, Isham H. Hill.
Cape Lookout, Z. F. Meekins.
Portsmouth, Thos. McRae.
Cape Hatteras to be supplied.
A. S. Andrews and J. L. Cotton, transferred to Alabama.

The next Conference is to be held in Wilmington.

The session of Conference was protracted to the extent of a fortnight by the consideration of a difficulty between two Ministers, which was finally honorably and amicably settled.

The Washington Union admits the complete defeat of the Administration in the late elections, —speaks of the present as the "hour of gloom" to the party,—but consoles itself with the hope that "the democracy will shortly recover its strength and renew in the early future its glorious and substantial victories of a few years ago.' Perhaps so. Public opinion is very unstable, and those who are up to-day may be down to-morrow. But we hope it will be long before the present Locofoco party will rise from its present downfall.

"Governor Seymour has been supported by the democratic party of New York—for we presume that no democrat is willing to admit that he has voted for the candidate of the know nothings, Mr. Ullman, or for the candidate of the abolitionists, Mr. Clark."

The above is from the Washington Union, which thus felicitates itself upon the union of its party in favor of a free soiler.

But what has become of the remainder of the "democrats"? That party formerly polled more than half the votes in the State. Now they fall short of one-third. Have "our natural allies" *all* gone over to the abolitionists and free soilers? It would seem so.

TERRIBLE CALAMITY.—The emigrant ship New Era, from Bremen to New York, with 360 passengers, was wrecked on the Jersey shore on Sunday night last, and many of the unfortunate passengers were drowned. Only 20 were known to be saved, and the loss of all the others is feared.

HEALTHFULNESS OF SMOKE.—The debaters of that long unsettled and deeply interesting question, "whether a smoky chimney or a scolding wife is the greater evil," have a new argument presented by a late writer in the London Times, who says that smoke is healthy. He thinks "London and all large cities would be much less healthy but for the artificial atmosphere created by the combustion of wood and coal. Describing smoke as nothing more than minute flakes of carbon or charcoal, which absorb the poisonous gases emanating from the sewers and from works where animal substances are under manipulation, he says that "this accounts for the undeniable fact that London, although the most smoky, is yet the healthiest metropolis in the World."

A GRATIFYING CHANGE.—In looking over a Yale College Catalogue, a few days ago, we were surprised and pleased to see, that among more than six hundred students from nearly every State in the Union, there was not one from North Carolina. Our people are learning that their sons can be educated at home.

PLUCKING RAIL ROADS.—The accounts of large amounts of damages claimed and recovered by persons injured by rail road accidents, have occasionally led us to believe that the thing is sometimes carried too far. There is danger that such useful and necessary public works will be destroyed by the growing disposition to make them pay heavily for broken bones. And yet perhaps it is all necessary to insure a due degree of caution and skill. And who would be willing to have a broken leg or back, (to say nothing of one's neck,) for any amount of damages?

The rarest case we have heard of, is one related by Gen. McRae, late President of the Wilmington & Raleigh Road, in his last annual Report, of a man who was in one of the trains of that road when a cow was run over, and part of the train thrown off the track, and who thereupon *brought in a bill for* $500, *for the fright he had received!* He confessed that he had not received any bodily injury, but said he had been "badly scared."

The worthy President's commentary upon this case is, that "the disposition to mulct rail road companies in heavy damages is a growing evil, which, if not checked, will destroy the value of this kind of property.

AN INTERESTING BOOK.—A Boston correspondent of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce says that—

"Something new in the book line is about to appear, namely, "A South-Side View of Slavery, or Three Months at the South, in 1854, by Nehemiah Adams, D. D., of this City. Unless one is partial to novels, he will find it more interesting than a novel, for truth is not only stranger than fiction, but, properly presented, it is decidedly more interesting. In general we may say that this book seems to present both sides of the vexed subject of slavery, though it is called the "South Side." It particularly dwells upon the sunny side, for there is such a side, and the author found it, and is about the only northern writer who has had the magnanimity to present it in a book. Somebody has lately called Mr. Adams "a timid, over-prudent man," but there is no evidence of it in this book, but rather the reverse. We should say that there is not one northern pastor in a hundred who would have had the moral heroism to write such a book, at such a time. The general conservatism of the volume will bring down the rank and file of the ultraists upon the author's devoted head. The Beecher genus and all its sympathizers will abuse Mr. Adams, because he has surpassed all the critics in showing the perniciousness of Uncle Tom as a work on slavery; and they will be the more angry, because the Christian temper and candor and argument of the author has made his work at the same time effectual and unanswerable. And, then, all the avowed abolition infidels will oppose the book, because the author sticks close to the words of God. On the whole, Conservative Christian and Union men, both North and South, will be pleased with the general tone of the book, though they may not accept every opinion, while all the ultra parties while they cannot resist the reading of the book or deny the stubborn facts, will feel bound to condemn it to sustain their theories."

The Price of Flour, of Coal, and Beef, and other necessaries of life, is such, that the laboring classes are likely to have a very sorry winter of it, —with no good prospects ahead, because of the state of the money market and of business in general. There is a general suspension of operations here,—where they can be suspended;—and in the Western States there is a panic,—all of which go to show, that railroad making, manufacturing, building, etc., nay, enterprise and speculation in general, which give employment to the laboring classes, are, for the present, nearly at an end. Such facts being before us, it is very obvious that though flour and coal are up, the price of labor must go down,—and hence that there must be suffering, especially in our cities and towns. Lamentable is such a conclusion, but no matter how lamentable, it must be arrived at. We hear of but few or no new contracts for building. We know of but very few new things in contemplation, —and hence there must be an unsatisfied cry for employment. Indeed, it is already obvious, that there are more to do the work that is to be done, than are necessary to do,—and that hence competition among the unemployed must reduce the wages of the employed. All this is deeply to be regretted in the present high price of provisions, but it cannot be helped.

Before we reach bottom, we perceive, that high prices in general have got to come down,—high rents, high real estate, high every thing,—and that thus this general reduction will again result in the usual equalization. Throwing mechanics out of employ, but turns them into the country to raise corn and wheat,—and reduces the call for houses, and, of course, the price for rents. It is the great good fortune of our country, that there is land enough, and that on it, after due preparation, can be raised enough to feed every body. Hence all suffering is but temporary. What we are afflicted with to day, will be over to-morrow. We have only to cheer up, and to cheer each other up,—and even if we lose everything now, we may again be rich to-morrow. Houses, lands, farms, railroads are not annihilated. Hence they are worth just as much as ever for use, and just doing as much good as ever.—*New York Express.*

The W. & M. R. R. Co.—We learn from the agent at this place that there is at present an immense number of travellers going South over this road. One train last week carried 500 passengers, and the night following the surprising number of 850. The trains are so crowded that passengers cannot obtain seats. There is also a considerable amount of cotton now making its way to market, both to Charleston and Wilmington. We notice quite a large number of bales lying at the depot in this place, which cannot get off for the want of locomotive power. We hear great complaint both from planters and merchants. Why do not the officers of the road increase the number of freight trains?—*Marion Star.*

California has become an exporter of breadstuffs, and ships large quantities of flour to China, at prices as low as those paid in this State.

FROM THE WILMINGTON HERALD.

PRESIDENCY OF THE W. & R. RAILROAD.

We made a few remarks yesterday, concerning the recent election of Mr. Ashe as President of the Wilmington & Raleigh Rail Road Company; to-day we resume the subject, premising that our strictures spring from no feelings of personal opposition to Mr. A., or from a desire to pre-judge or embarrass his administration of the affairs of the company. We are actuated in this matter solely by what we conceive to be demanded by the circumstances of the case; and we accord to the new President, in advance, the disposition to discharge faithfully the duties of his office. So much for so much.

When Rail Roads had their first origin and construction in this State, the element of *politics* was not lugged into their affairs. They were considered as great improvements, designed to profit communities, and to aid in developing the resources of the sections of country through which they ran, and which were tributary thereto. Of the political associations then in existence, the party known as the Whig party, were warm advocates of these improvements; while, on the other hand, their opponents, the Democratic party, set their faces like flints against these projects. Occupying these positions, the management of the Roads was committed to the hands of those deemed best qualified to conduct them successfully, and without reference to political issues or results. But, a great change has of late years been made. The Democratic party have seen fit to change their position on this subject. Rail Roads have become popular. In the face of opposition and discouragement of all kinds; in spite of accidents, lukewarmness on the part of friends, open hostility from foes, they have kept constantly increasing in the popular regard, until now no party *dares* to plant itself in opposition. Hence, the Democratic party changed its ground, and now assumes to be more orthodox on this subject than the very originators of these enterprises.

So soon as it was ascertained that these improvements were becoming popular, and that party purposes might be accomplished by the introduction of the *political* element into the mangement of their affairs, we see the Democratic party hastening through its leaders to avail themselves of these chances.

Hence the appointment of Messrs. Bettencourt and D. K. McRae a year or so ago by Gov. Reid and the Internal Improvement Board, as Directors in the Wilmington & Raleigh Rail Road Company. The first named of these gentlemen, as we know, up to the date of his appointment had always violently opposed works of this character. Although a wealthy man, and resident in the community most to be benefitted by this improvement, he had steadily refused to subscribe one cent towards it; whilst the latter was a comparative stranger here, and had no interest in the work more than any other uninterested citizen; neither of them being qualified according to the provisions of the charter of said Company to serve as Directors,—not owning one dollar of the stock at the time of their appointment.

The appointment was made solely on political grounds, and without any regard whatever to the wishes of the persons most interested in the improvement. Nay, farther, to make way for these new appointees, two gentlemen, who had given their time, labor, and money, to the building up this enterprise—who had been its warm friends through evil and good report, and had in addition lent their names and become personally responsible for a portion of the liabilities of the Company, at a time when its credit was at a low ebb—these men were removed, and the favorites of a petty, party Governor, were substituted in their places, the entire number of Directors to which the State was entitled being Democratic.

How unlike the course invariably pursued by Whig Governors who had preceded Gov. Reid, from the first organization of the Company: each and every one of whom had always included in their appointments at least one Democrat!

The further fact is notorious, that although at least three-fourths of the individual stock was held by Whigs, yet, to avoid even the appearance of mixing up politics with the business of the Company, one Democrat at least, was always voted in by them.

It was left for the administration of Gov. Reid to lug the political element for the first time into the management of Rail Roads in this State.

The system has been continued ever since.

We see it in the appointment of Directors in the Central Road, made on behalf, and by the authority of, the State,—*not one Whig there!*—all Democrats.

And, we see it strongly illustrated in the recent election of President of the W. & R. R. Road, where a gentleman was forced upon the Company as its chief officer, although a large majority of the individual stockholders preferred another.

Against this principle we earnestly protest. We protest against this lugging of the spirit of party into works of this character, weakening, as it does, the confidence of the original friends of these enterprises; nullifying their wishes; outraging their feelings; engendering a general sentiment of dissatisfaction and distrust, which can only have a tendency to embarrass the operations of these enterprises, and retard the progress of improvement for years to come.

Let us look a little more closely into this recent election. A large majority of the individual Stockholders manifest their preference for Mr. Wright for President. He is an original friend of the Road, has been connected with its management from its organization, as Counsel and Director; he is familiar with its affairs, and is in every way, in their judgment, best qualified for the office. These Stockholders are the very props and support of the enterprise; they have invested their money in it, and are the parties most directly interested. Should not their wishes, in the selection of a President, have been consulted? Yet, what do we see? We see the proxy for the State, in the accomplishment of what cannot but be considered a political scheme, placing himself in opposition to these Stockholders, and with the aid of the vote of the Manchester Road, electing an individual who has had no familiarity with the operations of the Company; who is not known as a business man; who has no sort of claim to the office; who is distasteful to the men who originated and have sustained the enterprise. Can this course be justified? Is political service to be rewarded at the expense of private investments? How *dare* this proxy, acting for the best interests of the State which he represents, to convert his office into a political machine to thwart private interests, and pander to the behests of party?

Again, the vote of the Manchester Road in this election, causes surprise. By what process of reasoning did the Directors of this Road come to the conclusion that Mr. Ashe was the proper man for the Presidency of the W. & R. R. Road Company? Did they possess knowledge not attainable by the public? Should not some regard also have been paid to the wishes of Wilmington share-holders in this matter; men who, in addition to the former work, had likewise contributed largely to build up the Manchester Improvement, which, now, singularly enough, placed itself in opposition to their desires?

When it is further remembered that not only the citizens of Wilmington, as individuals, but also that the town, in its corporate character, have subscribed to the utmost of their means for the construction of this work, is it not passing strange that so little respect has been paid to the known wishes of the very men, who, by their subscriptions and their influence have contributed so effectively to the creation of this work?

The action of the Directors of this Company, therefore, in thus thwarting the wishes of its best friends, naturally enough creates surprise.

We have been induced to make these remarks as the earnest well-wisher of both these great improvements. We sincerely hope for their continued prosperity, and therefore, strongly deprecate the lugging of politics into their management.

There is one other point in this connection to which we will refer. We have looked at the Statute under which the State became a Stockholder in the Wilmington & Raleigh Rail Road Company, and by which her votes at the general meeting of Stockholders are regulated. The State votes 2-5ths of the votes given at any meeting, by virtue of her original subscription of $600,000, according to the provisions of this Statute.

The State has since, however, transferred to the Wilmington & Manchester R. R. Company 1-3rd, or $200,000, of her original subscription of $600,000, and although now the holder of but $400,000, continues to vote 2-5ths of the whole number of votes given at any meeting.

The Wilmington & Manchester Rail Road Company votes as an individual Stockholder the whole amount of the $200,000 thus transferred to that Company by the State, thus swelling the votes given at any meeting, and thereby increasing the number of votes to which the State is entitled.

Thus, the State, by having *reduced* her number of shares of the stock of this Company, actually *increases* the number of votes to which she is entitled, at any meeting of the Stockholders; and in effect, this $200,000, part of the original stock held by the State, is *thrice* voted on. Thus:

1st. The State votes 2-5ths of the whole number of votes given by individuals, as she did when this $200,000 was a part of her stock.

2nd. The Wilmington & Manchester Company votes the full amount of this $200,000, as any individual stockholder votes on his stock.

3rd. This vote, thus given on this $200,000 by the W. & M. Rail Road Company, entitles the State to vote 2-5ths of this very $200,000; under the provisions of the law which apportions her vote by the number of votes given at any meeting of the Stockholders.

A word or two more and we have done.

We look upon this recent election as one of the most *unfortunate* events, to use no stronger phrase, that has for years happened here. It has set back the spirit of improvement, we fear, in this section, to an extent that it will require a lengthy period to surmount. The men who have always been foremost in schemes of this character, are disgusted; they see now, that in return for their labors, their money, their long-continued support of these improvements, they are to reap a harvest sown by party spirit, and their wishes are to be nullified by party interference.

MARRIED,

At the residence of Patrick Murphy, Esq., in Sampson County, on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. A. Gilchrist, ERASMUS H. EVANS, Esq. of this county, to Miss SUSAN, daughter of Patrick Murphy, Esq.

In Wilmington, on the 14th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Drane, ROBERT STRANGE and Miss CARRIE, daughter of Dr. Thos. H. Wright, of Wilmington.

In Robeson County, on the 9th inst., by the Rev. N. McDonald, Mr. PAISLEY ALFORD to Miss MARTHA J. McRAE, the daughter of John McRae, deceased.

Near Lilesville, on the 7th inst., by J. A. Liles, Esq. Mr. J. T. LOW to Miss W. A. WILLIAMS.

DIED,

In Randolph County, near Normal College, on the 1st inst., JULIAN ASBURY SMITH, in the 19th year of his age—son of Abijah and Mary Smith. The deceased was a member of the M. E. Church.

Near Lilesville, on the 3d inst., Mrs. ELIZA JANE, wife of Thomas Bird, and daughter of William Henry, aged 22 years.

And on the 8th inst., NELSON SHALER, infant son of William Henry, aged seven months and seventeen days. Thus in the space of three months have *seven members* of Mr. Henry's family been stricken down.

In New Orleans, on the 28th ult., of consumption, EDWARD H. WINGATE, aged probably 48 years, formerly of Wilmington N. C.

In Wadesborough, on the 8th inst., after an illness of eleven days, NORFLEET D. BOGGAN, Esq., Clerk of the County Court, aged 49. Mr. Boggan was a gentleman of great and deserved respectability and popularity, and his death is a loss to the community.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Express Line. Nov 15 and 16.—Strs Southerner and Evergreen, with goods for E W Willkings, Hunt, Adderton & McRory, E A Vogler & Co, O S Poe & Co, T Lienback, F Miller, J Rush, A J O'Hanlon, Benbow, Kyle & Co, D & W McLaurin, L Albright, Rev R De-Schweinitz, Cook & Johnson, F Fries, R Mitchell J & T Waddill, Wm Booth, W N Tillinghast, W H Carver, J Ottarburg, H C Thompson, Dr R D Dunken, Ramsey & Bro, L R Gibson, G W Buie, G Brandt, Maj T S Laidley, J W Sanford, C W Andrews, C Goddard & Co, J W Powers, L Curtis, Beasley & Houston, B C M & Co, McDonald & McMaster, Jones & Lett, E C Hall, Lash & Bro, T C Pfohl & Co, E Penry, Miss L J Bagge, Miss H Starbuck, E M Holt, D Gee.

[Cape Fear Line.] Nov 15—Str Flora McDonald, with goods for M Mendenhall, E E Mendenhall, Stafford, Clark & Dixon, W Brown, M L Holmes, S Young, A A McKethan, J N Nelson, Meroney & Burkhead, J Stafford, J Cowles, Jenkins, Roberts & Co, Moss & Parker, J M Coffin, J Horah, Dr J Holingsworth, E Beckerdite, Dillon Johnson & Co, Mrs S J Hart, Vestal & Watson, J Thomson & Co, Barnhardt & Sullivan, Hon J W Ellis, W R Holt, J H Lindsay, S J Hinsdale, Jno Kendall, Martin & Carter, Starr & Williams, D Murphy, J H Thomson, R Gray, G W Williams & Co, Ingram & Steel, E Belo, J Slater, Murchison, Reid & Co, W A Lash, M Brown, T English & Co, J Gluyas, W H Brittain, Thomson & Haines, F K Armstrong, S Johnson, Winbourn & Witty, H M Lash & Co, T F Prather, T Smith, Shelly & Patterson, Gov Morehead, E Hearne, J R Melton, Houston & Overby, J M Worth & Co, P R & D C Hardin, F L Gorrell, C W Andrews.

[Lutterloh's Line.] Nov 15—Str Fanny, with goods for H L Myrover, D & W McLaurin, E W Willkings, M A Baker, S W Tillinghast & Co, E J Hale, P P Johnson, R W Kinlaw, A A McIntosh, C T Haigh, Rockfish Co, H W Black, N Gibson, J H Pritchett, H & E J Lilly, C E Leete, D & J McRae, S H Steel, J W Powers, C Lutterloh, Mrs S E Womack, N McLean, N Gibson, Ray & Pearce, T J Johnson, McDonald & Whaley, Williamson & Overbaugh, Dr Peter Rutly, Maj T S Laidley, A J Turlington, Cedar Falls Co, J & T Waddill, T J Curtis, T S Lutterloh.

Correspondence of the National Intelligencer.

PARIS, October 30, 1854.

Sebastopol has not yet fallen, and many here are of opinion it will not fall. It is an admitted theory in military operations that any place, however strongly fortified, can be taken; but this theory of course is based on the fact that there must be a force investing it very greatly superior to the one which defends it. A garrison in a strongly fortified place can always make a stubborn and frequently a successful defence against tenfold their own numbers, but when the relative difference of numbers becomes lessened it of course increases the chances in favor of the besieged. Such is the fact as regards Sebastopol, whose garrison it is believed amounts to 40,000 men, whilst the very maximum of the allied besieging force cannot exceed 100,000. With such a garrison behind such works as those of Sebastopol the chances are considered strong, though not preponderating, in favor of a successful defence. Besides this, however, there is a strong Russian army outside, and which is daily receiving reinforcements. This force is of course watching any favorable opportunity for making a diversion and for harassing and cutting off the communications of the Allies, and it is not impossible it may soon find itself in a position even to attack them openly in the field. Still, however, the chances are decidedly in favor of the allies though far from being certain.

It is hardly possible to give you a correct idea of the intense anxiety that is experienced in this capital by all classes, and by none more than the high officials, on this subject. The repulse of the Allies, or even the failure to capture the place without having experienced any actual repulse, would be attended with highly disastrous results in every way, and among not the least evils would be that Prussia and Austria would declare in favor of Russia, *certainly* the former and most *probably* the latter, for very little confidence is placed in the present apparent favorable position of Austria towards the Allies. Such a movement on the part of these two Powers would light up the torch of war throughout Europe, and with a fierceness and extent that has no precedent. The capture of Sebastopol, though it might result in confining hostilities to the present belligerents, would not increase the prospects for peace; for it would induce the Allies to demand terms from Nicholas—such, for instance as the retrocession of the Crimea to Turkey—to which he would never submit whilst he had a cannon or a bayonet left. Sebastopol would no doubt be a very severe loss to him; for, in addition to the moral effects of such an event in various ways, the actual pecuniary loss in the cost of the fortifications, the value of the fleet, cannon, material, military and naval stores, and other public property, it is estimated would be fifteen to twenty millions of pounds sterling, (eighty to one hundred millions of dollars.)

Some calculations are made upon the probable discontent that would be created at home by an unfortunate result to the campaign in the Crimea and the fall of Sebastopol; but the war is undoubtedly popular in Russia, and I doubt whether Nicholas has any cause for apprehension on that point. The Allies, and particularly France, would have much more cause to dread the effect of domestic discontent if *they* are defeated. The great difficulty which Nicholas has to encounter is in his finances, for he is cut off from the resource of new loans, except so far as he can obtain them within his own dominions. If he can manage to surmount *that* obstacle he will give the Allies not only a *hard* fight, but also a very *long* one.

The exciting topic among Americans here at the moment is the refusal of the Emperor to allow Mr. Soule, our Minister to Madrid, to reenter the French territory from England, where he now is. This is only another, and I might add a *natural*, consequence flowing from that highly injudicious and impolitic appointment.

Mr. Soule is considered here—I mean by the Government—as an agitator and political plotter; and as a matter of course, I take it for granted, from the moment he set foot on French soil he has never been out of sight of one or more police agents; and every movement he has made has been watched, and every word spoken noted down. Rumor, with what truth I am unable to say, attributes to him harsh and injurious comments on the Government of France, and that his associations whilst here were with those who are known to be inimical to the existing state of things, and in London with a similar class, such as Ledru Rollin, Kossuth, &c.

Mr. Mason, it is understood, has remonstrated with the French Ministry on the subject, and asked for explanations; but as yet none have been given. Mr. Mason, it is said, has been privately informed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs that it would be disagreeable to the Emperor for Mr. Soule to return to France, and was requested so to hint to Mr. Soule; but he declined doing so, or, if he did, Mr. Soule refused to follow the intimation, and has in consequence subjected himself to the present treatment. I will add that the probability is that he will not again be allowed to enter Spain, should he attempt to return to Madrid, as he certainly is any thing but popular there.

Mr. Soule's diplomatic character in no way is to be considered in this proceeding of the French Government, for *that* applies only to Spain. Here he is no more than any other private citizen. He is, in fact, when in France, a French subject; for neither this nor any other European Government, so far as I am informed, recognises the right of their subjects to renounce their allegiance. If we in the United States thinks proper to confer on foreigners the rights of citizenship, the European Governments say, "This is all very well so long as they remain in the United States to enjoy their rights there; but when they return to their native country our laws and immemorial custom consider them as our subjects. To act otherwise on our part would be to admit the obvious absurdity that the laws of the United States are to supersede *our own laws on our own soil.*" It is not improbable that the French Government may say to Mr. Mason, in way of explanation, "we have merely prohibited one of our own subjects from entering our own territory," and refuse all other reply. I, however, do not like the appearance of the thing in any way, for it looks very much like an intended and marked act of discourtesy, and, as such, an intimation of the unfriendly feeling of the Emperor towards us nationally.

The United States have recently almost lost all the high prestige they had only three or four years since in Europe. Various causes have contributed to this. Our fillibustering propensities and enterprises is one. The disposition so openly shown by the Government, as well as in Congress and by a certain portion of the public press, to rob Spain of Cuba, has created a general feeling of disgust and aversion. The affair of Greytown has done us vast injury, as it is universally considered, and so pronounced, as mean and dastardly; and among not the least of the causes which have operated against us is the objectionable character of so many of our foreign diplomatic agents, some of whom have caused deep chagrin at the Courts to which they are accredited, and have shown themselves unfit and unsuitable in every way as representatives of the country. I do not think the United States, as a general rule, have ever been greatly distinguished by their foreign agents, but our diplomatic corps in Europe as a whole was never on such a low footing as at present, and this exercises a much more powerful influence than is usually thought at home.

Louis Napoleon's sympathies are naturally with Spain on the Cuba question, and so are England's; and when they think the proper time has come, I have never doubted that both of these nations will tell us we shall not take that island from Spain except with her own full and free consent; which consent never will be given, at least not during the present generation. I think you may rely upon it that, let a European peace come when it may, neither England nor France will disarm until they have a full explanation and understanding with us on various points, and particularly as regards Cuba and any pretensions towards interfering in European affairs.

Never was the navy of France in such a state of efficiency and equipment as at this moment; and the war with Russia is made the excuse for the most formidable increase of it at all the naval arsenals in the empire. The construction of new ships and the equipment of steam and sailing vessels are now going forward on such a grand scale that, under any other circumstances, England would doubtless demand some explanations on the subject; but if, as many here think, the Emperor, if not anxious, is at any rate not averse to a contest with the United States, these preparations may be intended for us. Without withdrawing a single ship from the operations against Russia, this country could promptly dispatch a most formidable steam and sailing fleet to our coast and double it in a few months.

England of course will be desirous, if she can, of keeping out of any collision with us, as not only are our trade and custom too valuable to be unnecessarily sacrificed, but the injury we could inflict on her would also be very disastrous. She will, therefore, very willingly concede to France all the glory of the contest, if the latter is willing to undertake us single-handed on the Cuba and European questions. At any rate, under present indications, it behooves the United States to look to their means of offence and defence, and the sooner they begin the most extensive preparations for both the better. Few nations of the world, and none of the large ones, are more defenceless and assailable at this moment than the United States, and a sudden war with either Great Britain or France would be attended with most lamentable results. The gigantic military and naval armaments which these two nations have so promptly thrown upon Russia, and the celerity and facility with which, by means of steam, they transport immense armies, with all their artillery, material, stores, and supplies, should be a solemn lesson and warning to us to prepare in time, should our turn come to incur their enmity. At present what have we, in case of a sudden war with either, and still less with *both* of those Powers, to prevent the annihilation of our commerce; the bombardment of our seaports; the ravage of our coasts and the occupation of portions of our territory, particularly at the South, to be followed by a servile war, which they would stimulate and support? Let us recollect that recent military and naval operations clearly establish the fact that a force of 20,000 or 30,000 men can be transported to distant points with more facility and in far less time than one-fourth the number in former wars; and that they could in like manner be moved from place to place upon our extensive sea-coast, to assail us in our most vulnerable points.

Compared with this view of our actual situation, how contemptible to us Americans residing in Europe, and removed from the local excitement, appear our domestic bickerings and the strife of political parties at home! If, as so many think, the late move of the Emperor is intended as a gratuitous and intended insult, given in the wantonness of power and confidence in his strength and position, with ulterior views for farther trouble, it is high time to be looking around to provide for what is to come. But, whilst providing for future defence and protection, let us at the same time, in God's name, avoid giving any just cause of offence to foreign Powers, and cease that continual braggadocio and offensive conduct which cannot but irritate the feelings both of foreign Governments and their people against us. There has been quite too much of this at home, by which we have earned the general character in Europe of being an aggressive people, and rather unscrupulous in the means to attain our ends. To establish a national character for moderation and justness in our official relations with foreign Powers would be the most sure mode of preserving relations of peace, even more so than those very expensive though frequently necessary things of fleets and armies. Europe really has neither the wish nor the interest to quarrel with us, and if she does so it will only be under some cause we give for irritation, or from a desire to check the aggressive and overreaching spirit which they may think, and with some cause, governs our motives and actions.

I have written you a much longer letter than I had intended, but you must find my excuse in the anxiety which I feel as regards our political relations with Europe, where the general feeling is decidedly so unfavorable to us at this time, and which nothing but a prudent and just line of conduct on our part can dispel.

A Disgraced City.—The N. Y. Mirror says of the election of Mayor in that city:—"Though the returns are incomplete, we fear there will be no reversal of the decision up to the hour of this writing, that Fernando Wood, candidate of the 'soft,' sham democracy, supported by the grog shops, the Germans, the Irish, and the scum and refuse of all our population, and branded withal with the charge of having been a defrauder and forger, is elected Mayor of this city—the chief mart of commerce—this metropolis of wealth and intelligence, numbering nearly a million of souls, and groaning, now, as for years past, under a frightful system of misgovernment, official corruption, hourly increasing criminal and pauper lists, and burthens of taxation greater than fall on all the balance of the Empire State.

Death of a Venerable Lady.—The funeral of Mrs. Sarah W. Karns, for many years a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, took place Sunday from the Jane Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Philadelphia. The deceased had attained the unparalleled age of 117 years 3 months and 16 days. The deceased was born in this country in 1737, when George Washington was only five years old; was taken to Ireland when an infant, and resided in Cork, but after marriage returned with her husband to the United States. Her father was a Scotchman her mother an Irish lady. She was the mother of 22 children, two of whom survive her.

The expansive nature of scandal is told by the poet thus—:

"The flying rumors gather'd as they roll'd,
Scarce any tale was sooner heard than told;
And all who told it added something new,
And all who heard it made enlargement too:—
On every ear it spread—on every tongue it grew."

EPITAPH.

Reader, pass on, ne'er waste your time
On bad biography, and bitter rhyme.
For what I am, this cumbrous clay insures.
And what I was—is no affair of yours.

QUEER RELATIONS AT THE NORTH.

The New York Tribune of Saturday, in commenting upon the late trial and conviction of Smith upon the charge of having been engaged in the African Slave Trade, makes the following precious disclosures:

"It is here established beyond denial that the Slave Trade with Africa is a branch of the mercantile profits of this city (New York,) and that the cruelties of the darkest crimes of the darkest ages are pharasaically enacted by parties claiming to be gentlemen." * * * * "There are now in New York, wallowing in wealth, living in sumptuous palaces up town, and driving splendid equipages, men called merchants—'merchant princes' is a term sometimes applied—who have for years, uninterruptedly, been engaged in the infernal Slave Trade, and who, if they had their deserts, according to law, would be swinging on a gallows as high as Haman."

The Tribune, one would suppose from such statements as the above, would find work enough to do to keep its own house in order without bothering itself with the Southern negroes. We will add to what it has stated that the city of New York is not the *only* sinner in this matter. Upon its own showing Boston and Newport are quite as guilty. We have no manner of doubt that the African Slave Trade is now as it always has been, carried on upon a large scale in *Yankee* bottoms, and that the whole Northern coast from New York to Passamaquoddy is alive with it. We will go further and say that, if the truth could be known, there are scores of abolitionists secretly and regularly engaged in it and annually enriching themselves with its enormous profits. We could as soon suspect these people of turning a penny this way as any others, for we believe they are about as good specimens of pure and unadulterated Pharasaism as the world has seen since "broad philacteries" disappeared from the streets of Jerusalem. The Abolition press in the light of such developments as have leaked out in the case of the brig Julia Moulton had better turn its attention to the coast of Africa if it has any real abhorrence for "the cruelties" enacting there. There are "captains and owners engaged in the Slave Trade who almost WEEKLY send out from this port (New York) vessels fitted out for the traffic" (African) such, we are gravely informed by the Tribune, is the fact, and yet with this traffic at its very door, that paper, with a consistency truly marvellous, continues to rant about slavery at the South as if it were the sole and only thing upon earth to be thought of, and looked after by those self righteous busy bodies and impertinent intermeddlers—the Abolitionists. As to the "Haman" part of the Tribune's article we have only to say that if *every* Northern offender in the premises, "had (his) deserts according to law," the South would very soon be relieved forever from the clamors of her incendiary revilers, for there would not be enough of them *un*-swung to form a *quorum* for business.—*Petersburg Intelligencer.*

N. YORK GUBERNATORIAL ELECTION.

The paragraph copied below, from the Albany Journal did not meet our eye at the time of its appearance in that paper. We find it in an exchange:

"The Richmond *Whig* will be gratified to see that the Silver Grey Whigs of New York are acting upon its suggestions. Though, at first, ostensibly in favor of the Whig ticket, they now stand unmasked, in factious opposition. Mr. Fillmore, his organs and their followers, are now as faithful to the South, and as cordially with the Nebraska swindlers, as Douglas or Dr. Olds."

Yes, the Richmond *Whig* is gratified to see the Silver Gray whigs, of New York cut loose from the fusion ticket of Clark, Raymond & Co. We expected it of the Fillmore Whigs, and we rejoice that the election shows that they have not disappointed us. We would have been gratified at the defeat of the Clark Whig ticket, though we had nothing to rejoice over in the success of the Seymour Freesoil Democratic ticket. So far as those Gubernatorial tickets are concerned, the one is about as good as the other—both corrupt and distinguished for their sworn hostility to the institutions of the South. We have no exultations at the success of the Clark ticket, *because it bears the name of a Whig ticket.* Can our Southern Democratic friends say the same of the Seymour *Freesoil Democratic ticket?* Will they exult over the triumph of Seymour, or mourn over his defeat? This we shall see.

But we are gratified at the course of the Fillmore Whigs of New York, in repudiating Clark, Raymond & Co., because it has taught the Seward Greely tribe, that if they have no respect for the rights of the South, they cannot ride booted and spurred over the whole Whig party of New York. It may learn them that they cannot so easily plunge the New York Whigs body and soul in the sink of abolitionism—that there is, at least, a conservative element of the party left, between whom and abolitionism there is an impassable gulf. It may serve to spike to some extent, the repeated assertions of Southern Democrats that the whole Whig party of the North is abolitionized—sold out. This election may also serve to show them that there are, at least, as many conservative Fillmore men in the State of New York as there are Bronson men,—*the National Democracy*—and to this fact we beg to call the attention of our cotemporary of the Washington Sentinel. It may further show as we have all along contended, that as for the two political parties, Whig and Democratic, at the North, there is about as much conservatism in the one as in the other when matters come to the test.

And now that a faction candidate for Governor is elected in New York, the Fillmore Whigs can say that they had no part in bringing about such a result. Can the Bronson Democrats say as much? The Fillmore Whigs repudiated the faction candidates of their party; and had the Bronson Democrats done the same, a factionist would not have been elected Governor of New York. Of the boasted one hundred thousand National Democratic voters of the State of New York, but about twenty-four thousand of them can be summed up for the Bronson ticket. Where did the rest go? Who did they vote for? And are we to understand that the great National Democratic party, of New York, we have heard so much about has dwindled down to something less than *one eighteenth part* of the vote of the Empire State. We call the attention of our Southern Democratic friends to this distressing fact, and hope that some of them will undertake to tell us what has become of the New York National Democracy.

Richmond Whig.

An old bachelor geologist was boasting that every rock was as familiar to him as the alphabet. A lady, who was present, declared that she knew of a rock of which he was wholly ignorant. "You don't say—just name it madam, cried Cælebs, quiet self-possessed. "It is rock the cradle, sir!" replied the lady. Cælebs vanished.

An Irishman being in church where the collection apparatus resembled election boxes, on its being handed to him, whispered in the carrier's ear that he was not naturalized, and could not vote. "That same" will be among Barnum's curiosities before he's a month older.

A FORTUNATE LAWYER'S CONFESSION

I was chatting one day with an old schoolfellow of mine, who, though young, was a barrister of some eminence, when the conversation turned upon his own career.

"People," he said, "give me credit for much more than I deserve. They compliment me on having attained my position by talent, and sagacity, and all that; but, the fact is, I have been an extremely lucky man—I mean as regards opportunities. The only thing for which I can really consider myself entitled to any credit is, that I have always been prompt to take advantage of them."

"But," I observed, "you have a high reputation for legal knowledge and acumen. I have heard several persons speak in terms of great praise of the manner in which you conducted some of your late cases."

"Ah! yes," he returned, "when a man is fortunate, the world soon finds fine things in him. There is nothing like gilding to hide imperfections, and bring out excellencies. But I will just give you one instance of what I call my luck. It happened a year or two ago, and before I was quite as well known as I am now; it was a trivial thing in itself, but very important in its consequence to me, and has ever since been very fresh in my memory. I had been retained on behalf of a gentleman who was defendant in an action for debt, brought against him by a bricklayer, to recover the amount of a bill, stated to be due for building work done on the gentleman's premises. The owner refused payment on the ground that a verbal contract had been made for the execution of the work, at a price less by one-third than the amount claimed. Unfortunately he had no witness to the fact. The man denied the contract, alleged that no specification had been made, and pleaded, finally, that if such contract had been entered into, it was vitiated by alterations, to all of which he was prepared to swear, and had his assistant also ready to certify the amount of labor and material expended. I gave my opinion that it was a hopeless case, and that the defendant had better agree to a compromise than incur any further expense. However, he would not, and I was fain to trust to the chapter of accidents for any chance of success.

"Near the town where the trial was to take place lived an old friend of mine, who after the first day's assize, carried me off in his carriage to dine and sleep at his house, engaging to drive me over early next morning in time for this case, which stood next on the list. Mr. Tritten, the gentleman in question, was there also, and we had another discussion as to the prospects of his defence. 'I know the fellow,' said he, 'to be a thorough rascal, and it is because I feel so confident that something will come out to prove it, that I am determined to persist.' I said I hoped it might be so, and we retired to rest.

"After breakfast the next morning, my host drove me over in his dog-cart to the assize town. We were just entering the outskirts, when, from a turning down by the old inn and posting house where the horse was usually put up, there came running toward us a lad pursued by a man, who was threatening him in a savage manner. Finding himself overtaken, the lad, after the custom of small boys in such circumstances, lay down, curling himself up, and holding his hands clasped over his head. The man approached, and after beating him roughly with his fist, and trying to pull him up without success, took hold of the collar of the boy's coat and knocked his head several times on the ground. We were just opposite at the moment, and my friend bade him let the lad alone, and not be such a brute. The fellow scowled, and telling us, with an oath, to mind our own business, for the boy was his own, and he had a right to beat him if he pleased, walked off, and his victim scampered away in the opposite direction.

"The dog-cart was put up, and we presently went on to the court. The case was opened in an off-hand style by the opposite counsel who characterized the plea of a contract as a shallow evasion, and called the plaintiff as his principal witness. What was my surprise to see get into the box the very man whom we had beheld hammering the boy's head on the curb stone an hour before. An idea occurred to me at the moment, and I half averted my face from him;—though, indeed, it was hardly likely he would recognize me under my forensic wig. He gave his evidence in a positive, defiant sort of way, but very clearly, and decisively. He had evidently got his story well by heart, and was determined to stick to it. I rose and made a show of cross-examining him, till I saw that he was getting irritated, and denying things in a wholesale style. He had been drinking, too, I thought, just enough to make him insolent and reckless. So, after a few more unimportant questions I asked, in a casual tone—"You are married, Mr. Myers?"

"'Yes, I am.'

"'And you are a kind husband, I suppose?'

"'I suppose so; what then?'

"'Have any children blessed your union, Mr. Myers?'

"The plaintiff's counsel here called on the judge to interfere. The questions were irrelevant and impertinent to the matter in question.

"I pledged my word to the Court that they were neither, but had a very important bearing on the case, and was allowed to proceed. I repeated my question.

"'Ive a boy and a girl.'

"'Pray, how old are they?'

"'The boy's twelve, and the girl nine, I believe.'

"'Ah! well, I suppose you are an affectionate father, as well as a kind husband. You are not in the habit of beating your wife and children, are you?'

"'I don't see what business it is of yours. No! I ain't.'

"'You don't knock your son about, for example?'

"'No, I don't.' He was growing downright savage, as the people in the Court began to laugh.

"'You don't pummel him with your fist, eh?'

"'No, I don't.'

"'Or knock his head upon the ground in this manner?' [and I rapped the table with my knuckles.]

"'No!' (indignantly).

"'You never did such a thing?'

"'No!'

"'You swear to that?'

"'Yes!'

"All this time I had never given him an opportunity of seeing my face. I now turned towards him and said—

"'Look at me sir. Did you ever see me before?'

"He was about to say No, again; but all at once he stopped, turned very white, and made no answer.

"'That will do,' said I; stand down, sir. My lord, I shall prove to you that this witness is not to be believed on his oath.'

"I then related what we had seen that morning, and putting my friend, who had been sitting behind me all the while, into the witness-box, he of course confirmed the statement.

"The Court immediately decided that the man was unworthy of belief, and the result was a verdict for the defendant, with costs, and a severe reprimand from the judge toMyers, who was very near being committed for perjury. But for the occurrence of the morning the decision would inevitably have been against us. As I said before, it was in a double sense fortunate for me, for it was the means of my introduction, through Mr. Tritten, to an influential and lucrative connexion."

Virginia.—We observe that some of the leading whig papers in Virginia are ready to unite with the know-nothings at the coming election in that State in May next, and that they are sure of "a great whig victory" in consequence of it. The secret organization will have a rather hard time of it in the Old Dominion at the best, especially as the members can poll no clandestine votes, *but must march up to the ballot-boxes and proclaim there choice!*—*Washington Union.*

Here is Democracy, as exemplified by the Administration organ. It rejoices that in Virginia citizens may not vote their true sentiments unawed by party proscription or the influence of those who would dragoon them into voting as they may please. The Union rejoices over that system of voting which finds its stoutest defenders among the landed aristocracy of England, and designates that which has been generally adopted by the States of the Union as one in which "clandestine votes" are polled. The Richmond Enquirer has said that "martial law" is now necessary to save the Democratic party in Virginia, and the Union, doing shame thereby to every principle of true Democracy, shows how it is to be enforced.

Baltimore Patriot.

The Democratic party never had better reason to be proud of its position than now. Its inherent strength was never greater, and it is destined to rise above its present reverses and conduct the Republic to still greater renown and usefulness.

Louisville Times.

There is a personage in one of Dickens's novels who is never more jolly than when surrounded by every possible element of discomfort and irritation. The editor of the journal above quoted must certainly be closely related to that eccentric individual. If he is satisfied that the "inherent strength" of the Democratic party was never greater, when it has just been beaten 12,000 in Vermont, 10,000 in Indiana, 35,000 in Pennsylvania, 80,000 in Ohio, he has an undoubted right to exult and be jolly over the position of his party. The philosopher in Laputa who extracted sunbeams from cucumbers was not half so profound a wight as the Democratic editor who sees in the utter overthrow of his party proofs of its inherent strength and of its future progress to certain triumph. His views penetrate far deeper than plummet ever sounded. If such an awful rout as Democracy has experienced is a sign of "inherent strength," by a fair extension of the principle the total annihilation of the Democratic party would conclusively establish its invincibility. "My wound is great, because it is so small," cried a lovestricken ranter in one of Thompson's tragedies. "Then 'twould be greater were it none at all," responded a wag from the gallery. This is precisely the case with the Democracy. It is mortally wounded, and therefore is vigorous and healthy; when it dies, it will be robust and full of life and energy.—*New Orleans Bee.*

Colt's Revolvers.—The English papers state that the number of the repeating pistols, or revolvers, manufactured by Mr Colt, during the last two years, amounts to *two hundred thousand*. The Viceroy of Egypt has lately ordered five thousand of them for the equipment of his cavalry; and the British Board of Ordnance dispatched, some time ago, ten thousand to the Baltic fleet. The United Service Magazine says of this weapon:

"The superiority of it at close quarters, or under special circumstances, even at a distance, is undisputed. At a trial made at Erith, out of thirty discharges at a range of 419 yards, six bullets struck the butt within a sweep of only thirty-six inches from the centre of the target, and the remaining shots told with corresponding accuracy. In fact, for safety, accuracy, and celerity of fire, Colt's revolver, it is now universally acknowledged, is unapproachable. A glance at its construction shows the peculiar advantages it possesses. After being charged with about a drachm of powder, the six chambers, which revolve successively under the barrels, are first turned under a compound lever ramrod, which presses the balls into the passage, and the pistol is then ready for service. The balls, indeed, are pressed so effectively home that a little wax over the nipple will preserve the charge from damage even if immersed in water—a great desideratum in the East, where troops may at any time be required to wade over streams often rising to the waist. Another admirable provision of the revolver is its security from accidental firing, as it can only be discharged when one of the chambers is in a direct line with the barrel."

A Profitable Hint to Newly-Married Persons.—A bridegroom requested his wife to accompany him into the garden a day or two after the wedding. He then threw a line over the roof of their cottage. Giving his wife one end of it, he retreated to the other side, and exclaimed, "Pull the line!" She pulled at his request as far as she could. He cried, "Pull it over." "I can't," she replied. "Pull with all your might!" shouted the whimsical husband. But in vain were all the efforts of the bride to pull over the line so long as the husband held on to the opposite end. But when he came round, and they both pulled at one end it came over with great ease. "There," said he, "you see how hard and ineffectual was our labor when we pulled in opposition to each other, but how easy and pleasant it is when we both pulled together. If we oppose each other, it will be hard work; if we act together, it will be pleasant to live. Let us, therefore, always pull together."

Walking on Red-Hot Iron Plates.—Prof. Pepper recently delivered a lecture in the Polytechnic Institute, London, before a large audience of mechanics, in which he remarked that the setting of the Thames on fire was no longer a joke, but a reality. By dashing a small bottle of sulphuric ether with a few particles of metal potassium into a flat cistern, a bright flame was produced, which illuminated the whole place. He then laid down four plates of red hot iron on four bricks, and one of his attendants walked over them barefoot, without any injury. By wetting his fingers in ammonia, the Professor dipped them into a crucible of melted lead, and let the metal run off in the shape of bullets into a shallow cistern of water.

From the Dental News Letter.

WOMANS'S MOUTH.

The eye has charms—the polished brow,
In beauty arch'd—the swan-like neck,
So snowy white—the rosy cheek—
The Grecian nose and dimpled chin—
Still, the lovely mouth out-charms all,
When regular and beautiful
Are its double row of pearls,
Resplendent in their ruby arch.

Let diamonds in their silver beds,
Darken—out-vie the noonday sun,—
And rubies in their golden frames—
Or choicest stones of earth or sea,
Bedeck the ear, or bosom fair;—
Still the mouth, the mouth's the charm!
Coining the sweetest joys of earth,
The rippling fount of crimson hue,
From which all pleasures sparkle—spring!
Nature's first,—only master work,
Made PERFECT BY OUR NOBLE ART!

DENTIST!

LATER FROM EUROPE

NEW YORK, Nov. 15, 1854.

The steamer Asia has arrived, with [illegible] dates to the 4th inst.

Markets.—LIVERPOOL, Nov. 1—Cotton advanced 1-16—middling qualities [illegible]. Flour has declined 1s; Wheat 3d; Corn 1d. Consols closed at 94 1-2 a 94 3-4. Provisions are firm and unchanged. The money market is easy.

The news from the East leaves [illegible] obscure. Russian despatches say the Allies suffered two severe defeats, namely, that they had their works destroyed, and 15 guns [illegible]. The English cavalry were attacked by [illegible] koff, at Balaklava, and routed with [illegible] 500 horses.

The Anglo-French accounts do not [illegible] explicit denial to these reports, but [illegible] Russian story is improbable and exaggerated.

The Allies state that two Russian ships [illegible] been destroyed in the harbor, also the [illegible] time batteries have been silenced, and Fort [illegible] stantine damaged by the explosion of a magazine.

It is evident there has been sharp fighting.

The latest English accounts say that on the 27th the siege was progressing favorably.

A despatch to Lord Redcliffe says that 20,000 Russians attacked and captured the Forts of Balaklava, and that a great battle [illegible] the Allies retook the Forts, and now remain masters of the field.

The Russians attacked the Turks at Eupatoria unexpectedly, and the Turks [illegible]. The Russians seized their guns and [illegible] against their owners. The Scotch [illegible] and other forces arriving, the Russians were obliged to yield, though they [illegible] of two forts, from which they fired [illegible]. Three regiments of Russian cavalry [illegible] unexpected cross fire, from which they [illegible] terribly.

The French acted with great bravery. The next day they were attacked by Mac[illegible] a sortie from the garrison of Sebastopol [illegible] neously, but the attacking parties were [illegible] back with immense loss.

In Sebastopol the loss of life is [illegible] been so great the air is tainted by the [illegible] the unburied dead.

Lord Raglan prefers a long bombardment to a sudden assault.

The Russian accounts represent the [illegible] victories.

Both armies were being largely [illegible].

Lord Raglan's chief interpreter has been discovered to be a Russian spy.

France.—The expulsion of Soule is being discussed in the papers. It is asserted that the Government has positive proof of the connexion of Mr. Soule with a great plan to revolutionize the whole of Europe. Mr. Mason has had an interview with the Minister and with the Emperor, who assured him that he would give satisfactory reasons at the proper time for his course. In the meantime Mr. Mason might refer the matter to his Government.

A Spanish paper says that France, England and Spain are to send a combined fleet to protect Cuba.

The Very Latest.—The London Times publishes despatches from English sources, announcing that the cannonading before Sebastopol, had been discontinued seven days. That the fire of the Russians was said to be slackening, but that the French works were terribly injured.

The British were said to be within 300 yards of the Russian works.

The loss of the Russians was represented as immense.

A fire broke out in Sebastopol on the 25th, and was still raging at the last accounts.

Admiral Nochimoff, the hero of Sinope had been killed.

The relations of Austria and Prussia were still very unsatisfactory and hostile.

Intense anxiety prevailed in England. Mr. Buchanan had made no special move in the Soule insult.

Important from Cuba.—Seizure of Two American Schooners.—The N. Y. Herald publishes the following letter, received by the steamer Philadelphia:

HAVANA, Nov. 1, 1854.

This morning we have the report of the seizure of two American schooners—the Charles Smith and J. C. White—one of them loaded with arms—off Baracoa, at the east end of the Island. It is said one had discharged her arms. Their captains, crew, consignees and passengers are in prison. Two creoles were on board—one on each vessel—and were put in jail. The creoles do not relish the continement, and set fire to the prison, hoping to escape in the confusion; one of them was shot by the sentinel on post, and the other was arrested and re-confined with irons after the fire had been extinguished. So the story is told, and it is added that a tiger is to be sent to that region to try and tame the people.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.

The Soule Affair.—The Cabinet and President Pierce are evidently much agitated in reference to the recent Soule outrage by France. Important documents respecting it, are known to have been received from Europe, and they are now under Cabinet consideration.

Advices from Bermuda, to the 8th inst., say that the line of battle ship Boseamer of 70 guns sailed from that port on the 4th inst., for Greytown—where, it is said, a powerful British fleet is about to collect. The destruction of that place by the Americans, is assigned as the cause of this demonstration.

Of four hundred souls on board the emigrant ship New Era, wrecked on the Jersay coast, one hundred and fifty-six only were saved. Great numbers were found dead, lashed to the rigging. There appears to have been two hundred and forty-eight lost. Three of the saved have since died.

The Legislature.—The passing through this place, yesterday of Messrs. Mills and Coleman, members elect to the General Assembly from the western part of the State, with the Hon. T. L. Clingman, on their way to Raleigh, reminds us that the meeting of the Legislature is near at hand.

Seeing Messrs. Clingman, Mills and Coleman travelling along together so cosily to the City of Oaks, reminded us that the first named gentleman had the others "in tow," as a hen gathers her chickens under her wings, and that he was going to look after the balance of the brood as they arrived at the Capitol. Mr. Clingman's chances for the Senatorship have evidently brightened during the last month. Mr. Dobbin is out of the way, and the few papers which have expressed opposition to him, have been silenced. The Journal here, from being quite tart, has been whipped into the traces as it were, and is now mute as a clam. If it were not for renegade Whigs, the Democratic party would be hard up for capital.—*Wil. Herald.*

A new material for shirt linings has been discovered by the English soldiers in the East. One of them writing here says, in a post-script to his letter: "There are fleas enough in Turkey to dam up the Bosphorus. The Turks wear them for lining to their shirts."

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 20, 1854.

SUPERIOR COURT.—On Thursday last, Judge Ellis passed sentence of death on Jonathan Lowry, formerly of Robeson county, who was convicted at the last Term, of the murder of a man named Edwards, at Rockfish village. The sentence is to be executed on Friday the 1st day of December.

Nothing else of public interest occurred at this place so far as we have heard. The Court will rise on Friday evening.

THE COUNTY FAIR.—We visited the Fair ground on Saturday, and found that excellent arrangements are nearly completed for the Fair on Wednesday and Thursday. Much interest seems to have been aroused; and the beautiful weather will help to secure a large attendance.

THE LEGISLATURE.—We are compelled to go to press about the hour of the meeting of the Legislature, and therefore cannot give the particulars of its organization. An hour or two will be consumed in swearing in the members.

BANK PROJECTS.—There are usually a few well-read business men in our State Legislature, besides many inexperienced young gentlemen who are hot upon the discovery of some new scheme to give relief to their legislative carers. Of these latter there always seems much to do in a short time, and it is now well for if visionary and ill-proposed schemes sometimes find favor. There is perhaps no object which will less bear tampering with than that of Banking. It has not been long (within at least) to any result, in North Carolina but she has been content to follow the principles of her Banks model? Unsound principles, as perhaps they may be, but at all events such as have been tried and proved. This is in part owing to this model of new notions, and in part to the innate conservatism of our people, that *there has never been a single Bank in North Carolina.* And we will ask we may add, with truth, that North Carolina is the only State in the Union which can make such a boast. We trust that the Legislature now assembling, before which many propositions for Banks will come, will bear this in mind, and turn a deaf ear to all utopian notions of perfection in new and plausible schemes of banking.

Every day's experience must show to all men of common sense and observation, that the State and the country can not do without Banks. They exist for and exclusively, nor mainly, for the benefit of stockholders, as demagogues sometimes pretend, but are of far more importance to the "rest of mankind" than to the stockholders. Let any man look around him and reflect what would be the condition of affairs if all banks were stricken out of existence; what a blight would fall upon every thing in North Carolina; how property would fall; how improvements, State and individual, would come to a full stop; how the population would begin again to leave us in search of some wiser government; how the rich would be made relatively richer, and the poor comparatively poorer,—and then, if he can, let him do or ought to make a system upon which so much depends, either odious to the public or uninviting to capitalist.

Among the notions which will probably be suggested to the Legislature, in some way, we see a scheme by a writer who signs himself "Farmer," in the Greensborough Patriot. Indulging in a good deal of bitter hostility to the three principal Banks in the State, (which it is not our wish to notice at present,) he proposes to supersede them by new Banks, organised upon the following restringent conditions:"

His plan is, if we understand it, substantially this: That Banks shall be founded upon rail road stocks—no man to be permitted to own a share in a bank stock without first owning a share in a rail road. Certificates of rail road stocks to be issued to the State Treasurer or Comptroller; in addition to which the owners of the certificates are to pay to the Treasurer or Comptroller aforesaid, one per cent in gold or silver. For every $100 worth of certificates and $25 of gold or silver, the Treasurer or Comptroller to issue to the Bank, notes to an equal amount for circulation; the Bank to have power to call upon the stockholders for additional instalments of gold and silver; the stockholder to be personally liable for double the amount of his stock. And with all these restrictions the Bank is never to pay more than three per cent. semi-annually—should it make more profit than that, the excess to go into the State Treasury.

Now the difficulties in the way of this scheme are manifold. It will be necessary to mention only two. 1st. An issue of $125 in notes on a capital of only $25 (for the rail road stocks may not be worth a cent, and will certainly not be available,) would not be tolerated by the people; the notes would not circulate: if they got out at all, they would at once go back to the bank for redemption, and the bank would break. 2d. A prudent capitalist would invest money in a bank in which he was forbidden to make more than six per cent. a year, and yet rendered himself liable to lose an amount which, if loaned out, would yield him eighteen per cent. a year. The consequence would be, that the adoption of this scheme would deprive us of banks—a result for which the public is not prepared, we imagine.

Well may the writer close his article with the assurance that "There is no danger of the banking capital of the State ever becoming too great under these circumstances. If any thing it will be too small." Yes, it will be very small under such a system.

GOOD SIGN.—The New York Express thinks that a majority of the Whigs elected to Congress in that State are of the Silver Grey School; and that, though opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, they will be National in their views and entitle themselves to the respect of all parties.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.—Our readers will find much interesting information, as to the progress of the Eastern war and the causes and effects of the late Soule difficulty, in the letter from Paris which we copy from the National Intelligencer.

There are those, both in Europe and in the United States, who believe that Mr. Soule has purposely pursued an offensive course towards both Spain and France with the desire to get up a war against one or other of them. His associations in both countries have been with those who were notoriously disaffected; and he has indulged freely in denunciations of the existing authorities. Such conduct is highly improper in a Minister; and he ought to be recalled for it. Indeed he ought never to have been sent abroad as Minister.

One of the leading administration papers, the N. Y. Evening Post, after stating very decidedly that Mr. Soule had no special rights in France, and might therefore be forbidden, like the commonest American or French citizen, to enter the country, and that consequently his exclusion was not ground of complaint to the United States, adds,—

"Mr. Soule is a person who naturally fell under the observation of the French police. He was believed in France to have meddled with the politics of Spain, and to have been concerned in exciting a revolt against the Government. He has recently been in Paris, where it is not at all likely that his language and behavior were of a kind to encourage loyalty towards the Emperor. He is a Frenchman by birth—eloquent, persuasive, impetuous, and endowed with a marvellous faculty of getting into scrapes. He got into several in Spain, and he is now in another with Louis Bonaparte, between whom and himself this is a personal matter, and no more an insult to our nation to have one of its Frenchmen brought before our tribunals for [illegible]."

The N. Y. Express says, "on the very *highest and lofty ground of that of the Emperor and Empress of France, themselves,*" that "Mr. Soule, when in Madrid, as Minister of the United States, and holding that official capacity, spoke disrespectfully of England, the Empress of France,—of her personal, social and moral character, and in a way and manner which no husband, who loves his wife,—no sister,—no relative could or would endure."

This, the Express adds, caused the duel with the duke of Alba, who married the Empress's sister, and has led to the exclusion of Mr. Soule from France.

The French Difficulty Settled!

We are rejoiced to learn officially, by this morning's mail, that the Soule affair has been settled, by the revocation of the order forbidding him to enter France. The Washington Union, in announcing this pleasing fact, says, that the order was the result of erroneous impressions; and that, when found to be so, Mr. Soule was not only permitted to enter France, but has probably already availed himself of the permission, and is on his return to Madrid.

The Paris letter of the National Intelligencer says that this result "should be attributed rather to the conciliatory but firm conduct of our Minister, Mr. Mason, and to the esteem felt for him here in official quarters, than to any deference, official or personal, to Mr. Soule."

Other accounts state that the British government interfered to produce the revocation of the order.

The New York election for Governor is still in doubt between Seymour and Clark.

MR. ASHE.—The Wilmington Journal states that Mr. Ashe has not resigned his seat in Congress, and will not do so, but will serve till the 4th of March next, when his term expires.

We see no objection to this, supposing it meets the approbation of the Rail Road company, of which he has just been elected President. If that company can dispense with his services, it will save the trouble of holding a new election for member of Congress; and it is not likely that any successor elected by his party would make a better Representative than himself.

EXTRA FINE FLOUR.—Samuel H. Christian, Esq., brought to this town on Saturday last, from his mill in Montgomery county, 16 bbls. of Flour, 15 of which passed inspection as "Family." We learn that besides the superior quality of the Flour, the barrels and hoops were nicely dressed, in every respect equal in appearance to the best Northern Flour.

BANK OF YANCEYVILLE.—Thomas D. Johnson, Esq. has been elected President of the Bank of Yanceyville, *vice* Samuel P. Hill, Esq. resigned.

BANK FAILURES.—A dreadful state of things exists in the monetary world at the North and West,—wherever the "Free Banking System," as it is called, exists. Under the general laws establishing this system, any body, complying with certain terms, can open a bank; and so long as all is prosperous in the country, these small private institutions get along very well. But when a time of pressure arrives, they feel the effects of a want of *confidence*. Their creditors are all down upon them, and they go to the wall. We have before us a list of upwards of thirty such failures that have occurred in the course of a few weeks. The result is perfectly disastrous in Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Western New York, Michigan, &c. Great distress exists in all classes, especially among the poor. Crowds of people assembled in Cincinnati and other places, when the failures occurred; but fortunately there was no violence.

A very considerable panic in the money and stock market prevailed in New York on Wednesday last, caused by the Western Free Bank failures, the shipment of $1,281,667 in specie by one steamer to Europe (the largest amount ever sent off by one vessel,) but most of all, says the Journal of Commerce, by the diplomatic trouble gotten up by that political pest, Mr. Soule.

There were several failures of dry goods houses, on that day, and also of a respectable banking and commission house connected with New Orleans.

POLITICAL CHANGES.—We published in our last a paragraph showing the almost unprecedented change in the Congressional elections. The Baltimore American publishes the following table showing that the change in the popular vote for State tickets has been quite as great, counting as it does a majority for Pierce in 1852 only in cases where he had a majority over Scott and Hale combined:

	For Pierce in '52.	Against Pierce in '54.	Pierce loss in 2 years.
Maine,	1,036	26,000	27,036
New Hampshire,	7,155	6,500	13,655
Vermont,	——	13,800	4,671
Rhode Island,	165	2,500	2,665
Connecticut,	——	5,000	5,730
Iowa,	403	3,000	3,400
Indiana,	7,464	14,597	22,061
Pennsylvania,	10,922	37,000	47,929
Ohio,	——	85,000	70,000
Missouri,	3,569	33,180	41,549
New York,	1,872	99,000	91,872
New Jersey,	5,399	6,975	13,374
Illinois,	5,697	20,000	25,697
Michigan,	745	15,000	15,745
Wisconsin,	2,604	8,000	10,604
			389,291

The Washington Union rejoices greatly over the election of Mr. Wells of Wisconsin to Congress. Now who is Mr. Wells? He voted against the Nebraska bill, and has been elected as an uncompromising enemy to slavery. The party which nominated him for re-election adopted the following platform, and the Wisconsin papers published his name under their editorial head with this platform:—

DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES OF WISCONSIN.

The following were the resolutions unanimously adopted by the Democratic State Convention of 1849. They certainly are strong as any Republican could desire:

Resolved, That we are in favor of a strict construction at all times, fully regarding the reserved rights of the States.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the extension of slavery into territory now free.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the admission of any new States into the Union the constitution or laws of which create or sustain slavery.

Resolved, That all national laws which sustain or recognise slavery, except when the institution exists as a distinct State right, should be repealed.

Resolved, That we believe it to be the duty of Congress to incorporate the provision of the ordinance of 1787, prohibiting slavery or involuntary servitude, into all territorial organic acts hereafter to be passed, and to oppose the admission into the Union of any new slave States.

Is not this a notable "natural ally of the South" for the Union to rejoice over? Suppose we or any other Whig paper were to rejoice at the election of Clark as Governor of New York, or Seward as Senator, what a howl would be raised by every Locofoco paper in the South! But is Clark or Seward worse than this man Wells? Did they ever avow stronger abolition principles than those under which he is elected? The truth evidently is, that the Union's great concern is for the spoils, and all other considerations are trifling in comparison; and we fear that some other Southern papers are no better than the Union.

Are we to understand the Observer as heartily praying for the success of a party whose prominent feature is to be a "decided opposition to the Nebraska bill," a measure of justice to the South, for which Mr. Badger and Mr. Kerr, two good North Carolina whigs, labored so hard to obtain? Come neighbor, let us understand you on this point.—*North Carolinian.*

If the Carolinian had given attention to our language, it would have seen that what we "heartily prayed" for was,—not the success of a party, as it alleges,—but the success of the "effort to save the Union."

But why should we not pray for the success of the party spoken of? It is hostile to the Nebraska bill as a violation of the Missouri compromise, it is true; but so are nineteen twentieths, if not ninety-nine hundredths, of all the Northern people, of all parties. It does not propose, however, to attempt a repeal of that bill. What it does propose, and which should entitle it to the hearty prayers of all Southern men, is "to oppose all propositions for the fusion of the Whig party with any other for the purpose of forming a sectional party, based upon the agitation of the day."

It desires to organise an opposition to abolitionism and Sewardism, to a sectional party.

Is not the Carolinian in favor of this?

The North Carolinian denies having insisted that the Northern men who supported the Nebraska Bill because it would damage the South are as much entitled to gratitude and admiration as our own Southern men who supported it for the good of the South. Of course we give the Carolinian the benefit of its denial, but we take exception to it. That paper holds up Pierce and Douglas as the models of Northern men with Southern principles. Both of them have openly avowed hostility to the peculiar institution of the South as reasons for supporting the Nebraska Law. How the Carolinian can pretend that Pierce and Douglas "supported the bill as a measure of justice to the South," in the face of their own declarations of adverse reasons, we cannot understand. Where does it find any such reason assigned by either of them? On the other hand it must know what Pierce said to Clemens, and what Douglas said in his late speech in Illinois, all of which were utterly hostile to the South. These declarations of Pierce and Douglas have been often stated in this and other papers, and never denied. Does the Carolinian deny their correctness? and if so, upon what authority?

We do know, as the Carolinian says, that the Northern people, of all parties, consider the Nebraska act as a pro-slavery measure. But we also know, and have repeatedly proven by their own declarations, that the Locofocos at the North who supported it, have denied that it was so. They have endeavored to justify their support of it, as Pierce and Douglas did, by affirming that it is "a measure of freedom", "under which no slave State can ever come into the Union," and as obliterating "*any* line up to which slavery might come." The Carolinian chooses to conceal these declarations of its favorite free soil leaders, and to impute to Northern Whigs only, that which is at least as objectionable in Northern Locofocos. We praise no man who is thus hostile to the South. The Carolinian may continue to defend them, but it can only do so by concealing the facts.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.—123 opponents and 29 friends of the present administration have already been elected to the next Congress from 18 States, which have in the present Congress 96 friends to 55 opponents. 123 is a majority of the whole House.

"RETRENCHMENT AND REFORM."—These were the watchwords of Locofocoism in 1852 when Gen. Pierce was elected President. Locofoco practice since gives a definition to the words not put down in Webster. Official statements, it is said, show that the appropriations for the current year amount to $70,000,000; about $20,000,000 more than the expenditures in Mr. Fillmore's last year.

"Retrenchment and reform" may hereafter be considered as signifying an absorption of any surplus revenue.

SOMETHING NEW.—Our friend of the Wilmington Herald will have to transfer his admiration from the American militia to the Mexican invincibles. *They* were the warriors who failed to find out when they were whipped; and as they have not yet found it out we conclude they were the victors. It is stated in a Vera Cruz paper that "Jeronimo Corona, governor of Coahuila, and a brother of the governor of Vera Cruz has asked permission of the supreme government at Mexico 'to have a monument erected on the battle field of Angostura, (or Buena Vista, as we call it,) in commemoration of the glorious victory obtained by the arms of Mexico, headed by his serene highness Don Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, over the North American invaders!'"

We are sorry to hear of the death, after a brief illness, of JOHN C. BLUM, Esq., of Salem, Editor of the People's Press, and a highly respectable citizen. His age was about 70.

ARCTIC EXPEDITIONS.—The English Admiralty have determined to send two overland expeditions to the Arctic regions under the management of the Hudson's Bay Company. One is to seek for more relics and to inquire more particularly into the fate of Sir John Franklin; the other to search for Capt. Collinson, about whom anxiety is now felt.

A THOUGHTFUL BOY.—A terrible catastrophe was averted a few days ago by the presence of mind and energy of a boy of 12 years. A rail road bridge 5 miles from York, Penn., was destroyed by fire. Out of about 20 persons near by, this little fellow only thought of the Express train which was due about that time. He started off at full speed along the track, and was so fortunate as to attract the engineer's notice by his signs, and thus to stop the train within 400 yards of destruction. The passengers made up a handsome reward for the boy, and the rail road company added $100 to it.

NEW YORK CITY.—The official returns show that the different gubernatorial tickets received 60,462 votes in the Empire City. It is supposed to be the largest vote ever polled by any City in this country or in the world.

Delaware.—This little State has also "swept from her moorings." The Know-Nothing candidates for Governor and member of Congress are reported to be elected by decided majorities, and the same party seem to have elected a majority of members of the Legislature.

By way of arriving at a just conclusion in reference to the strange result which has just happened in Massachusetts, we append in parallel columns the vote of 1852 and the vote at the late election:

1852		1854	
Whig candidates	52,983	Gardner, (K. N.)	78,843
Democratic "	45,875	Washburn, (Whig)	26,135
Freesoil "	28,023	Bishop, (Dem.)	13,195
Webster ticket	1,670	Wilson, (Repub.)	6,518
Native American	165	Wales, (old line Dem.)	313
		All others	747
	128,416		125,751

From this table it will be seen that in the recent election the Whig poll has fallen off *one-half*, and the Democratic vote more than *two-thirds*. The Know-Nothings, now charged by the Democratic papers (and perhaps with some truth) as embodying the Freesoil sentiments of the State, have received their largest support from the Democratic ranks, to-wit, 31,000 votes out of 46,000, whilst the Whigs have furnished them only 26,000 out of 52,000. It is thus apparent that the Democrats on this occasion, being in a minority themselves, have thrown the greater part of their forces into the new organization. In short, they have pursued the same policy by which they have been characterized ever since 1849; but in this case they have not only coalesced with the political adversaries of the Massachusetts Whigs; but have actually merged themselves with the Know-Nothing, and thereby endorsed the anti-slavery platform which the Union holds up for the reprobation of the South.—*Nat. Int.*

There must have been some tall bolting in the ranks of the New York Democracy in the late State elections. The Express states that that powerful Democratic county, St. Lawrence, with its 3000 Democratic majority in olden times, and Jefferson county, another of the same sort, rolled up large majorities for the Clark Whig ticket.

The Centre Plank Road.—The travel upon this road is very rapidly increasing; and when the planks shall have been laid to Little River, or even to Mountain Creek, in Richmond County, we believe the stock will pay a handsome dividend. At any rate, we are satisfied that this road will restore to Fayetteville an important and valuable trade which has been lost to our town for a quarter of a century. The people of Richmond and Montgomery are beginning to find out that Fayetteville is not only the best market in which they can sell their cotton, but also the best in which they can buy their groceries and other family stores for the year. Let them try it further, and we are sure they will like it better.

N. C. Argus.

Anthony Burns.—We learn from the Richmond Enquirer that Anthony Burns, who caused so much excitement during his recent brief visit to Boston, left Richmond on the 3rd instant in the possession of Mr. David McDaniel, of Nash County, who purchased him for the purpose off putting him to work in some appropriate field of action—probably a cornfield.

A Large Produce Business.—For the last few weeks our Cotton and Flour Merchants have done a larger business than they have before done. Our friend A. L. Williamson bought in two days over six hundred bales of Cotton, besides a large quantity of Flour and other produce. The prices have been unusually high.

Charlotte Whig.

Methodist Protestant Conference.—The Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church for the District of North Carolina met at Bradford's Church, Halifax county, on Wednesday, 8th inst., and adjourned on Tuesday the 14th. Rev. Alson Gray was elected President for the ensuing year. Rev. R. R. Michaux was appointed to Fayetteville Station for the next year.

The next Conference is to be held in Fayetteville on the Wednesday before the second Sunday in November, 1855.—*North Car.*

MARRIED,

In Stanly county, on the 5th instant, by W. S. Pemberton, Esq., Mr. HENRY WARE, of Montgomery county, to Mrs. MARY YUCK.

On the 16th instant, by William Allen, Esq. Mr. JAMES A. EARNHARDT to Miss CATHARINE HOWELL, all of Stanly.

DIED,

In this town, this morning, after an illness of only 26 hours, Mr. HUGH McPHERSON, in the 21st year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances are invited to attend his funeral this afternoon at half-past 3 o'clock.

At the residence of Mr. John H. Spearman, in Sampson county, N. C., on the 1st inst., Mrs. BARSHABEE HERRING, aged 84 years.

In Brunswick recently, NATHANIEL POTTER, aged 68 years, for forty years a pious and consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

In Hookerton, Greene county, N. C., on Saturday evening, Nov. 4th, 1854, Mr. JAMES A. MAY, in the 27th year of his age, leaving an affectionate wife and only child to mourn his loss.

In Greensborough, on the 6th instant, Dr. I. J. M. LINDSAY, aged about 50 years.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Nov. 20.

BACON—	12½ a 13	MOLASSES—	
BEESWAX—	24 a 25	Cuba,	25 a 26
CANDLES—E. F	18 a 20	New Orleans,	37½ a 40
Adamantine	28 a 30	NAILS	5½ a 6
Sperm	50 a	OILS—Linseed,	85 a 90
COFFEE—Rio,	12 a 13	Tanners',	60 a 70
Laguira,	13½ a	SALT	
St. Domingo,	00 a 00	Liv'p.(sack,)	2 00 a
COTTON—		Alum, (bbl.)	a
Fair to good,	8¾ a	SEED—	
Ordinary to mid.,	8 a 8¼	Flaxseed,	1 10 a 1 15
COTTON BAGGING—		Clover, per lb.	12½ a 15
Gunny,	15 a 17½	SHOT—	
Dundee,	14 a 15	Com., pr. bag,	2 00 a
Burlaps,	00 a 00	Buck,	2 25 a
COTTON YARNS—		SPIRITS—	
No. 5 to 10,	17 a 18	Peach Brandy,	1 00 a
DOMESTIC GOODS—		Apple "	70 a 75
Brs. Sheetings,	7¼ a 8	N. C. Whiskey,	70 a
Osnaburgs,	9¼ a 10	Northern "	a 60
FEATHERS—	40 a 45	N. E. Rum,	50 a
FLOUR—		Jam'ca Rum,	$2 a 2 50
Superfine,	7 75 a 8 00	Fr. Brandy,	$4 a 6 00
Fine,	a 7 50	American Gin,	50 a 60
Scratched,	0 00 a 7 25	Holland do,	1 50 a 2 00
GRAIN—		SUGARS—	
Corn,	90 a 1 00	Loaf,	11 a 12
Wheat,	$0 a 0 00	Crushed,	10 a 11
Oats,	60 a	St. Croix,	9 a
Peas,	1 00 a	Porto Rico,	7 a 9
Rye,	1 10 a 1 15	New Orleans,	6 a 8
HIDES—Dry,	10 a 11	TALLOW—	11 a 12
Green,	4 a 5	TOBACCO—	
IRON—		Leaf,	none.
Sw. les, co. bar,	a 5½	Manufactured,	8 a 15
Ditto, wide,	6 a 6½	WHITE LEAD—	$2¼ a 2 50
English,	4 a	WINDOW GLASS—	
LARD—	13 a 14	8 x 10,	2¾ a 2¾
LEAD—	8 a	10 x 12,	2¾ a
		WOOL—	13 a 15

REVIEW OF THE MARKET

Cotton—We report the market steady.
Flour fluctuating.
Corn market quite firm.
Domestic Spirits—All kinds in demand.
Flaxseed sought after at present quotation.
Beef—The market is well supplied with very fine, and sells at 4 to 5½.
Yellow dip Turpentine 3 15, Virgin 3 00, Hard 2 50. Spirits in active demand at 52. Tar has declined to 3 05. No 1 Rosin 2 12 to 2 25; No 2, 1 56 to 1 62. No common sold. Mullets retailing from vessel at 5 75 per bbl.

At New York, Southern Flour 8 75 to 9 37. Corn 89 to 91½. Middling upland cotton 9; prices firm, without being higher. Turpentine 4 75. Spirits 53. Rosin in demand; common at $2; No 1, 2 50.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

[Banks's Line.] Nov 20—Str Brothers, with boat Kingsbury in tow, and goods for N McLean, Webb & Bro, E J Hale & Son, A P Labarbe, R M Orrell, King, Hege & Co, D McColl, D Murphy, F Smith, E W Willkings, Rev R Burwell, I Blake, Jos Ottarburg, Jacob Ottarburg, C Banks, J S Banks.

Orrell's Line,—Nov. 19, Steamer Sun, with Geo McNeill in tow, with goods for S J Piggott, Graham & Little, W Draughon, A W Steel, G Brandt, J Branin, F Miller, J N Smith, E J Hale & Son, W McIntyre, J W Powers, F A Toomer, W R Holt, G W Lawrence, F M James, Snow Camp Co, Telegraph, J Hall, Miss B Drue, E L & J A Femberton, C E Leete, Pearce & Ferguson, P Taylor, W H Lutterloh, N Gibson, H L Myrover, T S Lutterloh, E W Wilkings, J M Dick, R M Orrell, Worth & Utley.

Cape Fear Line,—Nov. 20,—Steamer Chatham, with Alamance in tow from Gov Graham below, with goods for G W Williams & Co, R T Long, J W Field, Marshall & Parker, Elkin Co, Crumpler, York & Hamlin, Worth & Utley, Dillon, Johnson & Co, Tomlinson, English & Co, Lehman & Butner, J Brower, Murchison, Reid & Co, Tyson, Kelly & Co, W Fulton, Lash & Moore, Moss & Parker, Barnhardt & Sullivan, W A Lash, F L Gorrell, P R & D C Harden, D Murphy, W Winslow, Shelly & Patterson, F Miller, J W Bitting, E Belo, J & W Perry & Co, J H Thompson, F K Armstrong, W H Brittain, Prather & Smith, Stafford, Clark & Dixon, R G Lindsay, W & A H Welsh & Co.

Lutterloh & Co's Line. Nov 18.—Str Fanny Lutterloh, with passengers, and goods for A J Turlington, C T Haigh & Sons, C E Leete, P Taylor, Foulkes & McRae, D & W McLaurin, T J Johnson, W H Lutterloh, J G Cook, H & E J Lilly, H W Black, G Womack, M Sunningham, Mark Russell, Jonathan Evans.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Nov 19.—Brig M King fm Liverpool; Schr Lavina fm Onslow; Barque Corinthian fm Matanzas. 17th—Schr Golden Rule fm Philaphelphia.

A CARD.

JOHN WORD respectfully informs the inhabitants of Fayetteville, that his DANCING SCHOOL is made up, and that he will commence his Lessons for Young Ladies, Misses and Masters on Tuesday, 28th November, at the Fayetteville Hall, at 3 o'clock P. M. He will also commence his Lessons for Gentlemen on the evening of the same day, at 7 o'clock.

Nov'r 20. 50-3t

Argus and Carolinian one time.

ROSE HILL FEMALE ACADEMY.

Miss J. F. MORPHIS,

PRINCIPAL AND PROPRIETRESS.

THE Fourth Session of this institution will commence on the 20th of December, ensuing; and it is very desirable that all pupils be present on that day for classification.

The Principal with competent assistants, will spare no pains in the moral and intellectual culture of the pupils submitted to their care.

The Institution is in a healthy neighborhood, four miles west of Mr. W. J. Bingham's Male Academy.

Tuition, per session of 5 months, Primary Department, $5 to $7
Academic, $8 to $10
Music, with use of Instrument, $15
Board, including washing, lights, &c., can be had convenient to the Academy at $6 per month.

For further information address James Newlin, Lindley's Store, Alamance co., N. C.

50*12pd

LAND FOR SALE.

I WILL, [illegible] at auction, on the 1st Day of December [illegible] Mansion House, in the town of Fayetteville, [illegible] Fayetteville Plank Road, [illegible] Fayetteville, containing 50 acres.

ASA PHILLIPS.

Nov. 18. 50*2

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of G. W. I. GOLDSTON & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

G. W. I. GOLDSTON.
R. W. GOLDSTON.

Nov'r 17, 1854.

THE subscriber having purchased the interest of R. W. Goldston in the late firm of G. W. I. Goldston & Co., will still continue to carry on the GROCERY AND HARDWARE BUSINESS at the old stand. He invites all his friends to call on him when they come to market, and he will try to make himself useful.

G. W. I. GOLDSTON.

Nov'r 17, 1854. 50tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Executrix, at August Term of Wake County Court, to the last will and testament of Joseph W. Evans, dec'd, requests all persons having claims against the Estate to present them for payment, duly authenticated, and those indebted to the Estate are requested to make payment to the subscriber now of Fayetteville.

JANE EVANS, Executrix.

Nov. 18. 50-4w

EQUITY LAND SALE.

BY Virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity at Spring Term, 1854, on Tuesday, the 9th day of January next, at Nathan K. McDuffie's Store, in the County of Cumberland, I will sell at public auction the following tracts of land belonging to the estate of the late Levi West, to wit:

200 Acres lying on both sides of the Horse Pen Branch. 226 Acres joining the lands of Margaret Smith, and others. 75 Acres on the west side of Black Mingo, near the County line. 145 Acres on Black Mingo in Sampson county, near the line.

The above Lands are valuable for Timber and Turpentine, and will be sold on a credit of six months, purchasers giving bond with approved security, bearing interest from date of sale.

W. A. HUSKE, C. M. E.

Nov. 20. 50?2

1200 *Acres Coal Land for Sale.*

THE subscribers being desirous of moving West, now offer their Land for sale. The Land is situated between Egypt and the Gulf, on the south side of Deep River, for two miles up and down the said River. There are 1200 acres of the Land, with some 400 or 500 acres under a good state of cultivation; the balance Timber Land. The Land lies a quarter of a mile south of the Coal out-crop, (dipping under the said land)—the coal has been shown on two sides of the said land not more than ½ mile from it. Geologists say it is all underlaid with Coal, but the subscribers not thinking of selling until very recently have never had a search made for the Coal, but have no doubt that if a search was made the Coal would be found.

The Land has on it a new and good Grist and Saw Mill, a good Dwelling House, a number one set of Stables, large enough for 24 head of Mules, all under one lock, and other out buildings suitable to a farm. Any person wishing to enter into the Coal speculation would do well to give the subscribers a call as they are determined on going West. Address Oakland P. O., Chatham County, N. C.

F. M. & J. G. FOOSHEE.

Nov. 18, 1854. 50-6t

LAND AND MILLS FOR SALE.

684 Acres of Land for sale, lying in Richmond County, on Naked Creek. The above Land is suited to farming; some first rate Cotton lands not cleared, and not surpassed by any for good Timber suited for the Saw or Turpentine. There is a Mineral Spring on the premises equal to any in the state. Further information would be unnecessary, as those wishing to purchase will examine for themselves.

The above Land and Mills will be sold on the 26th of December at auction, if not sold at private sale before. All those wishing to examine said property will please call on the subscriber, two miles north of Rockingham, on the Guilford Road, who will be pleased to show the above lands.

Terms of sale made known on day of sale.

GEORGE NORTHAM.

November 9, 1854. 50*ts

Cumberland County Fair.

IT is desirable that every Gentleman should appear at the Fair with a home-made Hat.

All who feel inclined can do so by calling at D. Gee's Hat Emporium, where may be found a good supply of super extra Moleskin, and Farmer's and Planter's Fur Hats of all sizes, shapes and styles.

Nov. 16, 1854. 49-2t

SCOTT & BALDWIN,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

BEG to say to the gentlemen of Fayetteville, such as appreciate well made and handsome fitting garments, that they have just opened a new and elegant ADDITIONAL assortment of French and English **CLOTHS, CASSIMERES** and **VESTINGS,** and such fabrics—the qualities—are rarely seen in North Carolina.

We are determined to save you the necessity of sending North for COATS, PANTS, and VESTS. By leaving your measures with us, you will get such goods as none but first class Merchant Tailors keep, purchased and imported expressly for ordered work.

UNDER GARMENTS of the finest fabrics, a full supply.

SCOTT & BALDWIN,
Market Street.

Oct. 27. 44-itlstJ

NEW MUSIC.

A NEW supply for the Piano just received. Also, The American Violinist: Instructors for the Flute, Clarionet, Violin, Piano Forte, &c. Hunten's Celebrated Instructions for the Piano Forte; Burrowes' Piano Forte Primer: Blank Music Books; Music paper, &c., just received.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Oct. 27.

Architectural and Mechanical Works.

THE MODEL ARCHITECT, a Series of Original Designs for Cottages, Villas, Suburban Residences, &c., by Sam'l Sloan; The American Architect, comprising Designs of Country and Village Residences, with Plans and Estimates, &c., by John W. Ritch; Benjamin's Architect: Architecture, Building and Carpentry, by Hosking, Tredgold and Young: Modern Builder's Guide, by La Fever: The Carpenter's Assistant and Rural Architect: American House Carpenter, by Hatfield: Chapman's American Drawing Book: Allen's Rural Architecture; Rural Homes, by Wheeler; Evans's Millwright's Guide; Scribner's Engineer's Pocket Table Book; Downing's Country Houses; Mechanics for Millwrights, Machinists, Engineers, &c., by Overman; Mechanic's Own Book, by Pilkington; Miller and Millwright's Assistant; Painter, Gilder and Varnisher's Companion, &c.

E. J. HALE & SON.

MASONIC WORKS.

THE Templars' Chart, by Cross; Macoy's Masonic Manual; A Pocket Companion for the Initiated; Masonic Chart, by Cross; Lexicon of Free Masonry, by McKey; New Masonic Trestle Board, by Moore; The Free Mason's Monitor, by Z. A. Davis.

E. J. HALE & SON.

The Road to Health.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Holloway's Pills, a Cure for Asthmatical Coughs and Disorders of the Chest and Lungs.—A Gentleman well known, and a resident of New Orleans, thus writes to Professor Holloway:—For upwards of five years I suffered severely from Asthma, attended with violent cough, the trying climate of this place also tended much to weaken me, and I became a mere skeleton; having relatives at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., I went there but derived no benefit, and returned here (business compelling me) in a worse state than when I left. Despairing of being benefitted, I tried your Pills, and rubbed some of the ointment on my chest and throat, I obtained considerable relief after the first fortnight, and in eight weeks was completely cured. I am now in excellent health and strength.

Sold by the Proprietor, 244 Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and by all respectable Patent Medicine [illegible] throughout the civilized world; also by [illegible] of the United States, in pots and boxes, at 25 cts., 62½ cts., $1 and $2 each; wholesale by the principal Druggists in the United States.

A. B. & D. SANDS
Agents for U. S., 81 Maiden Lane, New York.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients are affixed to each pot or box.

Wholesale, by S. B. & T. A. EVANS, Wilmington, N. C
For sale by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C

Warren Prior,

Watch Maker and Jeweler,

HAS just received his Fall Stock of Gold and Silver WATCHES, of various qualities and prices: Gold Fob, Vest and Guard Chains; Keys and Seals latest styles Ear Rings and Breast Pins, (Mosaics) Gold Rings of all qualities; Gold Lockets, Pencils, Pens, Thimbles, Sleeve Buttons, Studs Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles; Silver and Plated Spoons; Silver Cups and Butter Knives; Plated Cake and Card Baskets, Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays.

Double and single-barrel Guns; double and single-barrel Pistols; Colt's Repeaters; Self-cocking and Revolving Pistols; Powder Flasks; Game Bags; Shot Belts; Percussion Caps; fine Knives, Razors and Scissors; Clarionets, Flutes, Violins, Music Boxes, Fifes, Accordeons; Surveyors' Compasses and Chains; Card Cases; Ladies' Work Boxes; Portmonaies; Hair, Tooth and Lather Brushes; Spy Glasses; Coral; Dog Collars; Sewing Birds; Ivory Tablets; Pearl Salt Spoons; Silver Pickle Knives and Forks; Thermometers; Canes, &c. &c. The public are invited to call and examine.

A good assortment of CLOCKS at very low prices, warranted.

All kinds of Watches and Clocks cleaned and repaired in the best manner, and warranted.

All kinds of Jewelry repaired.

August 17, 1854. 23-3m

EDWIN GLOVER.

HAS returned from the North, with a large stock of

Watches, Jewelry, Military Goods, &c.,

Which he will sell very cheap for cash, or on short time to those who pay when their bills are presented.

Among his Stock may be found:

Watches, of all kinds and prices; Watch Chains, Seals and Keys; Breast Pins, Ear-Rings, Finger-Rings, Bracelets; Gold Pens; Gold Pencils; Gold Thimbles; Gold, Silver and common Spectacles; Silver and Plated Spoons; Butter Knives; Portmonaies; Coral Beads; Colt's Pistols; Accordeons; Music Boxes; Plated Cake Baskets; Plated Card Baskets; Plated Castors and Candlesticks; Snuffers and Trays; Military Goods of all kinds;

And almost every thing else usually kept in a Jewelry Store.

A fine assortment of CLOCKS.

☞ Strict attention paid to repairing Watches and Jewelry. EDWIN GLOVER.

August 30, 1854. 27-3m

FOR SALE.

A NEW two-horse Waggon, complete.

J. & T. WADDILL.

June 8. 3-tf

The Virginia Comedians, or the old days in the Old Dominion: Easy Nat, or the three Apprentices; Scott's Infantry Tactics; &c., &c. Just received.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Oct. 4

PUMPS.

FORCE and Suction Pumps.

Sheet Lead and Lead Pipe.

For sale by C. W. ANDREWS, Market Square.

March 30. 8-tf

A CARD.

THE subscriber tenders his services to the citizens of Fayetteville and the surrounding country, as a MASTER BRICKLAYER AND PLASTERER, and gives notice that he is ready to contract for work in his line, at the lowest cash prices. S. F. DICKSON

Fayetteville, Oct. 9, 1854 38tf

Nick Williams's Rye Whiskey at wholesale or retail.

McDONALD & McMASTER.

Dec. 10, 1853. 52

1854.

Fall and Winter Goods.

Our Fall and Winter Stock of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE,
BOOTS, SHOES,
HATS, CAPS,
BONNETS, and
READY-MADE CLOTHING,

IS now in Store and ready for inspection, embracing by far the largest and most extensive assortment we have ever offered to the Trade, and is well worthy the examination of every Merchant visiting this place.

☞ Particular attention paid to orders.

HALL & SACKETT.

August 14, 1854. 22tf-1m

Western Rail Road Office,

Fayetteville, July 25, 1854.

THE Board of Directors have this day called for the following Assessments on the Capital Stock of this Company, viz:

4 per cent. payable on the 1st Sept. 1854.
5 " " " " " 24 Oct. 1854.
5 " " " " " 1st Nov. 1854.
5 " " " " " 1st Dec. 1854.

Stockholders will please be prepared to pay punctually, as it will require the whole Assessments to be paid to meet the progress of the work.

By order of the Board.

JNO. M. ROSE, Treas'r
18tf] W. R. R. Co.

WANTED.

A Good Turpentine Distiller to act at Kyle's Landing. Liberal price will be paid.

R. F. MURPHY.

Apr. 12, 1854. 87-tf

Fall, 1854.

New Firm and New Goods.

PEARCE & FERGUSON

ARE now receiving their Fall and Winter Stock of Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Umbrellas, Parasols, Boots and Shoes, &c. &c.

With an extensive assortment of Ready-made Clothing.

All of which they offer to purchasers at low prices and upon accommodating terms.

From long experience, and by strict attention to business, they hope to merit a share of public patronage.

B. F. PEARCE.] [J. B. FERGUSON.

Fayetteville, August 12, 1854. 23tf

TO DISTILLERS.

WE will pay the highest cash price for SPIRITS TURPENTINE, and request Distillers to give us a call when in market.

J. & T. WADDILL.

June 26, 1854. 8tf

NOTICE.

I WILL offer for sale, on Wednesday, the 22d of November next, SIX HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-TWO Acres of Land, lying in one mile of the F. & Centre Plank Road, and fourteen miles from Fayetteville. Said Land is as well suited to the growth of Corn, Peas, Rye, &c., as any in the County. There is valuable Swamp Land on Puppy Creek in a high state of cultivation. To Turpentine and Timber makers a rare chance is offering.

I will also sell on the same day, my stock of Cattle, Hogs, Sheep and two Horses; also, Corn, Peas, Fodder, Hay, Household and Kitchen Furniture, with many other articles too tedious to mention.

Terms, CASH. DUGALD McGREGOR.

Cumberland Co., Oct. 20, 1854. 42-ts

Elementary Spellers, five grece.—Just received. E. J. HALE & SON.

Oct. 18, 1854.

NOTICE.

THAT application will be made to the next General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, to emancipate Isham Drake, a slave, formerly the property of Thos. S. Lutterloh. Also, Elsie, a slave, formerly the property of Robert Donaldson, and wife of Isham Drake aforesaid,—whereof notice is hereby given.

Oct. 20, 1854.

S. S. AREY.

—DEALER IN—

Fancy Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, and Sugar and Coffee.

The public are invited to give a call at the Old Stand occupied by S. J. Hinsdale, south-west corner of Market Square.

Oct. 28, 1854. 46tf

REMOVAL.

THE Office of the Brothers' Steam Boat Company is removed to the Huske Building, on Green street, next door to P. Taylor's.

J. S. BANKS, Ag't

Nov. 6, 1854. 46tf

FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

ONE Salamander Safe.

One letter Press.

12 Shares Cape Fear Navigation Stock.

One Horse and Rockaway.

One Negro Woman. And all other property that we now own.

Possession given 1st Jan'y next.

Also, to Rent, the office we now occupy, for the balance of the year, (to 1st July next.)

E. N. & J. H. ROBERTS.

Nov. 6, 1854. 46-tf

FOR SALE.

A FIRST RATE BUGGY HORSE, of fine action, and fast. Also, a good BUGGY and HARNESS. The owner having no further use for them, they will be disposed of at a bargain if applied for soon.

Apply at this Office.

Nov. 6, 1854 46tf

120 acres Turpentine Land for sale.

A BARGAIN can be had by early application to

NEILL MONROE.

Fayetteville, N. C., Nov. 2, 1854. 46tf

Wood Notes, or Carolina Carols,

A COLLECTION of North Carolina Poetry, compiled by a Lady of Raleigh. These volumes contain poems, never before published in a more durable form than the newspapers, by Judges Gaston, Strange, and Taylor, Gov. Iredell, Walker Anderson, Rev. Dr. Hawks, W. Winslow, and many others. For sale by

E. J. HALE & SON.

FISH! FISH!! FISH!!!

JUST RECEIVED, 25 bbls. MULLETS, in Oak barrels, and for sale by

W. H. CARVER

Nov. 1, 1854. 45-1m

J. W. BAKER

Is now receiving from the North the largest, finest, and most carefully selected stock of

FURNITURE

ever offered in this market; which, added to his own manufacture, makes his assortment complete;—all of which he will sell on the lowest possible terms for cash or on time to punctual customers.

Fashionable painted cottage bed-room Furniture in sets; curled hair and shuck, and cotton Mattresses; looking Glasses; Willow Wagons and Cradles; Side Boards; Bureaus; Secretaries and Book Cases; What-Nots; Tables, all sorts; Wash Stands; Candle Stands; Wardrobes; Picture Frames and Glass; Window Shades; Cornices; Curtain Bands; Sofas in Mahogany and Walnut; Tete a Tetes; Ottomans; Divans and Stools; Chairs of every variety.

Fine Rosewood Pianos, one with Æolian Attachment; Rosewood Melodians, from the best manufactories in New York and Boston, warranted as good as any made in the country, and will be sold at N. York prices—freight only added.

November 2, 1854. 45tf

Harper's and Putnam's Magazines for November. Just received.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Beasley & Houston

HAVE on hand the very best STOCK OF GOODS usually kept in their line. Call and see for yourself.

Gold and Silver Watches,

Hunting and open face;

Chains, fob, vest and neck; Keys, Seals, and Buckles; Rings, Pins, Ear-Rings, Cuff Pins, Bracelets; Snaps, collar and sleeve Buttons; Gold and Silver Spectacles; Gold and Silver Thimbles; Gold and Silver Pens and Pencils; Silver and Pearl Portmonaies and Card Cases.

Large lot of Silver Ware:

English and American Spoons, table, tea, salt and mustard; Ladles; Mugs; Forks and Butter Knives. A large lot of PLATED GOODS, of the very best class, embracing all in common use. Fine lot of Table and Pocket CUTLERY; fine Scissors; some of the best RAZORS in this place; large and small Music Boxes; one fine Mandoline; Accordeons; some fine Violins; MILITARY GOODS; Surveyors' Compasses and Chains; large lot of GUNS, double and single barrel, large and small, long and short, fine and common, of English, German and American make; PISTOLS in any quantity and quality; Powder Flasks and Horns; Game Bags; Shot Belts; and a new idea of Blowing Horn; Walking Canes of 23 different kinds.

Clocks of 13 different kinds;

Portmonaies of eighteen different styles; Dog Collars and Calls; Violin and Guitar Strings, &c. &c.

BEASLEY & HOUSTON.

Nov. 4, 1854. 46-6t

DUMAS' GREAT WORK!

EMANUEL-PHILIBERT, or the European Wars of the XVIth Century, by Alex'r Dumas.

E. J. HALE & SON

Nov. 1.

NEW BOOKS.

YOUATT on the Structure and the Diseases of the Horse, new Edition; The Better Land, or the Believer's Journey, by Rev. A. C. Thompson; Hitchcock's Religion of Geology; Memoirs of Napoleon, his Court and Family, by the Duchess De Abrantes; Prior's Life of Burke.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Nov. 1.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE Scholar's Companion, new revised edition, by Rev. R. W. Bailey; Intellectual Philosophy, by Rev. Asa Mahan; Mills' Rhetoric and Belles Lettres; Parker's Aids to Eng. Composition; Spencer's Latin Lessons; Cicero de Officiis; Eclogues and Georgics of Virgil; Kaltschmidt's Latin-English Dictionary; Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene, by Cutter. Just rec'd.

Nov. 1. E. J. HALE & SON.

C. T. Haigh & Sons

—OFFER FOR SALE—

SUGAR, Porto Rico and Cuba, in hhds.,
White, Granulated and Crushed, in barrels,
Rio, Laguira, and Old Java Coffee,
Bagging, Rope and Twine, Starch and Soap,
Mess Pork, Fish, Cheese,
Axes, Hoes, Spades, Shovels, and Trace Chains,
Blacksmith Tools,
New Orleans Molasses, in barrels,
White Havana Sugar,
Hoop Iron for Cotton, or for Turpentine barrels,
Lead, Shot, Nails and Spikes,
Sperm and Adamantine Candles,
Tanners' Oil.

Nov. 3, 1854. 46tf

WOOL ROLLS.

WOOL carded with dispatch at Blount's Creek Factory.

SHEETINGS,
Osnaburgs,
Cotton Yarn, and
Wool Rolls, for sale by

GEO. McNEILL.

June 1854. 7-tf

Something New under the Sun!

NEW ERA IN PHOTOGRAPHY.

Mr. J. S. WEAR, Photographic Artist,

WOULD respectfully announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Fayetteville and vicinity that he has returned from the North, after having spent much time assiduously, in the advancement and progress of his art, and at considerable expense in getting up apparatus, &c., for the prosecution of that beautiful and exquisite branch of Photography, which he will now present to the inspection of his former enlightened and discriminating patrons. The science of Photography, or as more commonly known under the appellation of Daguerreotyping, has until very recently remained in its infancy, but from the persevering and energetic researches in Actenic Chemistry, of many of its numerous and eminent votaries,—gentlemen both of this country and Europe—it is now shining forth in all the refulgence of the most sanguine imagination, and is destined to contribute much to the advancement of the arts and sciences generally, as well as in faithfully and truthfully delineating the Human face divine. Pictures by this process are considered far superior to Daguerreotypes.

Daguerreotypes, Crystaltypes, Ambrotypes, Panatypes, Calotypes and all the other types taken at my Rooms in the greatest perfection of the Art.

Ladies and Gentlemen are respectfully invited to call and examine specimens over the Jewelry Store of Messrs. Beasley & Houston and Dr. Hinsdale's Drug and Apothecary Store, Hay Street, Fayetteville.

N. B. Persons having Daguerreotype Likenesses of absent or deceased friends or relatives, can have them copied of the same or of larger dimensions by the new process, and as a picture, greatly improved. Pictures copied Photographically upon Paper, unexceptionable as a Likeness, from a small and indifferent Daguerreotype, furnishing them either in Light and Shade or in Colors excelling the finest Engraving in Water Colors. Prices varying according to size and finish.

Nov. 1 45-tf

NOTICE.

I DESIRE to inform the public generally, that my facilities for manufacturing Wagons, Carts, Drays, &c., are greater than they have heretofore been.

I have a very good stock of Material and a number of first rate workmen both in my Wood and Blacksmith Shops.

I will manufacture to order any kind of vehicles for heavy draft that may be required.

Repairs will be done securely, neatly, and with dispatch, and the usual credit will be extended to regular customers; but those who have a job done occasionally will be expected to pay for their work upon delivery, as it is difficult to keep so many small accounts.

I have on hand a few wagons and carts which I will dispose of on reasonable terms.

THO. C. FULLER.

Oct. 27. 45-tf

AFRAJA, or Life and Love in Norway; The City Side, or Passages from a Pastor's Portfolio; The Hermit's Dell, &c.

Also, further supplies of "Alone"; Conybeare's Life and Epistles of St. Paul; The Psalmist with Supplement; The Presbyterian Psalmodist, &c.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Nov. 1.

Valuable Real Estate

AT AUCTION.

I WILL sell at Public Auction, on Tuesday, 5th Dec. next, at 11 o'clock, A. M., that valuable TRACT OF LAND, of about 7 acres, known as "Point Peter," situated in the town of Wilmington, on the Point, between the two branches of the Cape Fear River, at their junction.

There is upon the property a Steam Saw Mill, ready for use, capable of sawing 15,000 feet of lumber per day, with all necessary out-buildings for laborers, workshops, office, and sheds; the location being the most desirable one in the vicinity of the town. It has a large River Front of 1500 feet, improved with wharves ready for use, and any required depth of water; extensive Timber Pens, and embracing every facility and convenience.

The place is also well adapted to the construction of Marine Railway, Ship Yard, or Coal Depot.

Further description is deemed unnecessary, as parties wishing to purchase will of course examine the premises. Terms made known at sale.

M. CRONLY, Auc'r.

In the meantime private bids will be received if desirable, or further particulars furnished, by

DeROSSET & BROWN, Agents.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 31. 45ts

NOTICE.

THE late firm of JAMES & JONES is dissolved. The subscriber will in future conduct the business in his own name, and is prepared to do all kinds of Brick Work, White washing and Plastering, in the neatest style and on the best terms. He keeps constantly on hand an excellent article of White Lime, and the best Plaster of Paris. Persons wishing work in my line will please give me a call.

F. M. JAMES.

Oct. 30. 45-tf

Life and Writings of St. Paul.

THE great work of Conybeare & Howson, on the Life and Epistles of St. Paul, at half the price of the English Edition. 2 large 8vo. vols., $6. For sale by

E. J. HALE & SON.

Also, just received, Lives of the Chief Justices of the United States, by Geo. Van Santford; Herbert's Captains of the Roman Republic; Cumming's Minor Works; Mrs. Carlen's Home in the Valley, a popular Swedish Novel; Hugh McQueen's Orator's Touchstone; Illustrated edition of Bleak House. Oct. 4.

STOVES.

I HAVE a good assortment of Cooking, Parlor, Box, and a few Coal STOVES. I will sell very low—Call and examine.

C. W. ANDREWS, Market Square.

Oct. 18, 1854. 41-8w

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made at the approaching Session of the Legislature to charter the Female High School of Fayetteville.

Oct. 13, 1854.

J. G. SMITH,

HAIR DRESSING AND SHAVING SALOON,

Opposite the Fayetteville Bank.

ALL kinds of Perfumeries, Hair Oils, Shaving and Toilet Soap for sale.

I also keep a good supply of choice Cigars and Tobacco.

Oct. 18, 1854. 41-Y

A CARD.

THE undersigned have associated themselves together for the purpose of doing a general Boating Business on the Cape Fear River. They would therefore give notice to the public, that they are now prepared to accommodate them at all times with a Steam Boat at both ends of the Line.

JAMES E. METTS. M. J. RAMSEY.
N. A. RAMSEY. FRED'K C. METTS.

Oct. 16, 1854. 41tf

Express Steam Boat Line.

STR. SOUTHERNER,
FAIRY,
for Passengers and Freight:
Str. EVERGREEN, and
ELIZA,
for Freight only.

Lighters—J. R. Blossom,
Eliza McDugald,
F. Fries,
Red Fox,
Gov. Morehead,
Express,
North State,
A. B. Chesnutt.

RAMSEY & BRO., Ag'ts at Fayetteville. } { W. H. McRARY & CO., Ag'ts at Wilmington.

☞ All goods sent to the care of the "EXPRESS STEAM BOAT LINE" will be taken on Freight, and forwarded with the greatest despatch.

As our facilities for accommodation are greater than ever before known on our River, it will be our greatest pleasure and effort to give still the more satisfaction.

JAMES E. METTS. M. J. RAMSEY.
N. A. RAMSEY. FRED'K C. METTS.

Oct. 16, 1854. 41tf

Blanks for sale here.

Book-Binding.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Fayetteville, and the public, that he has resumed his Book-Binding business, at his old stand opposite E. J. Hale & Son's Bookstore, on Anderson street, where he will receive and execute any style desired, plain and ornamental.

Music, magazines, pamphlets, newspapers, &c. bound to any pattern desired. Old books re-bound.

Thankful for the patronage he has heretofore received, he hopes to merit a continuance of the same.

Orders from a distance promptly attended to.

THOMAS H. TILLINGHAST.

July 31, 1854. 18tf

1005 SACKS SALT,
20 Bbls. New Crop N. O. Molasses,
No. 3 Mackerel,

For C. T. HAIGH & SON.

May 11. 96-tf

THE undersigned, having purchased Mr. Thos. S Lutterloh's Distillery and Cooper-shops, have entered into Copartnership under the name of McLaurin & Strange, for the purpose of carrying on the Distillery of Turpentine, and the manufacture of Spirit Barrels.

D. McLAURIN.
WM. McLAURIN.
JAS. W. STRANGE.

Feb'y 18, 1853 70tf

HOTEL.

THE subscriber having purchased the Hotel situated on the South-East corner of Court House Square, and lately known as Stuart's Hotel, would inform the public that he is now ready to accommodate boarders by the day, week or month. Having made considerable outlay in furnishing and refitting the Establishment, he hopes to be able to give satisfaction to all who patronize him. His Table shall be furnished with the best the market affords, his Bar with the best of Liquors, and his Stable with a plenty of good provender and faithful Ostlers.

J. A. GILCHRIST.

June 26, 1852. 3-tf

THE highest cash price paid for Turpentine, White Oak Staves, and Oak or Ashe Heading. Call on Jas. W. Strange, who can always be found at the Still.

McLAURIN & STRANGE.

Feb'y 18, 1853. 70tf

RAMSEY & BRO.,

General Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

Wilmington and Fayetteville,

And Agents for Express Line of Steamboats

AT FAYETTEVILLE.

M. J. RAMSEY.] [N. A. RAMSEY.

August 29, 1854 26tf

A. N. McDONALD,

(Formerly with James Kyle,)

TAKES this method of informing his friends and acquaintances, that he has associated himself with W. B. Shemwell in the Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS BUSINESS, in the Store formerly occupied by P. Shemwell, in the Shemwell Hotel Building, where he will be pleased to see all who may favor him with a call.

Fayetteville, Sept. 23, 1854. 36-6m

5000 lbs. extra North Carolina Bacon, at J. & T. WADDILL'S.

Oct. 2. 36-

NOTICE.

HAVING opened a Store on East side of Gillespie street, opposite P. P. Johnson, and one door South of W. Draughon, I would beg leave to announce to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country, that I have just received my stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting of

Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Sugar and Coffee, &c.,

Which I will sell on accommodating terms.

SAML CAIN, Jr.

Sept. 27, 1854 32-5m

Removal.

FRANCIS SHENTON

BEGS to inform his friends and the public, that he has removed to the Store adjoining George McNeill, Esq., Haymount, Fayetteville, N. C., where he now offers for sale the largest and most varied assortment of

Pumps and Hydraulic Machines

and Fixings ever offered in the market, comprising Hydraulic Rams; Brass Bibb Guage and Stop Cocks, to suit every kind of water works or Steam Engines; Sheet Lead and Piping of various sizes; Lifting and Force Pumps; Garden Engines; Shower Baths, &c., of his own manufacture. A variety of articles for household use, such as Brass and Plated Basin Cocks, Plug Basins, &c. Also, A BARKER'S PATENT double action Lifting and Force PUMP, working in a single cylinder, without reaction of water. This Pump is made to work in Wells of any depth, and of sizes to raise from 30 to 1000 gallons of water per minute. It is undoubtedly the most simple, durable, and efficient Pump known to the world.

Sept. 4, 1854. 28tf

JAMES KYLE

Is now receiving his Fall supply of

DRY GOODS,

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Umbrellas, &c.

Among which are:

French and English Merinos, very cheap;
Muslin DeLain and Alpacas;
Brocade, Plaid and Plain Silks;
Muslin and Bobinet Sleeves and Collars;
Merino and other Shawls, long and square;
Calico and Ginghams;
Silk and Calico Handkerchiefs;
Best make of Bolting Cloths;
A Large stock of Ready-Made Clothing;

With many other goods. All of which having been purchased by the package at the late reduced prices will be offered wholesale and retail at very low prices.

Sept. 15, 1854. 32-tf

SHEMWELL & McDONALD,

(Successors to P. Shemwell,)

DEALERS IN

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS,

Also a general assortment of Straw & Silk BONNETS.

In addition to our stock now on hand, which is very good, we will in a few days receive a new supply of SEASONABLE GOODS, which we will sell low for cash or on reasonable time to punctual customers.

W. B. SHEMWELL.
A. N. McDONALD.
East side Green Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 23, 1854. 34-y

The OLD NORTH STATE in 1776,

BY Rev. Dr. CARUTHERS.

100 COPIES of Dr. Caruthers's new work on the "Revolutionary Incidents and Sketches of Character, chiefly in the Old North State." Just received, for sale wholesale and retail, by

E. J. HALE & SON.

Sept. 26.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has removed to SHAW'S NEW BUILDING, Gillespie Street, where he intends carrying on the **TAILORING** BUSINESS in all its branches. Having had practical experience in most of the Atlantic cities, he feels assured that he can please the most fastidious.

All orders will be executed with neatness and despatch.

B. MONAGHAN.

March 28, 1853. 81-tf

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber by note or account previous to the 1st July last, are earnestly requested to make payment forthwith, as it is very inconvenient to give any longer indulgence. It is hoped that this notice will be sufficient. Having made some change in my business, it is important that old accounts should be settled, and they must be settled.

P. SHEMWELL.

P. S.—I can be found at the store of Shemwell & McDonald, who, in my absence, are authorized to receipt in my name.

Oct. 7, 1854. 38-tf

Fayetteville Hotel.

JOHN HARMAN

Respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has removed from the Hotel at the foot of Haymount to the larger and more commodious Hotel in the centre of the Town, recently occupied by Mrs. Brown, and well known as the Fayetteville Hotel, where he will be happy to accommodate Travellers and Boarders. No exertions of himself and family will be spared to render those comfortable who may favor him with their company.

Fayetteville, N. C., June 3, 1853. 200tf

To the Freighting Public.

THE Brothers' Steam Boat Co. is now prepared with the following Boats:

Str. DOUGLASS,
Str. BROTHERS,
Tow Boat STEVENSTON,
D. LEWIS,
ALFRED ELLIS,
JAS. CASSIDEY,
KINGSBURY, and
ELIZA McDANIEL,

to transport all Naval Stores, Produce and other Freight intrusted to their care, with as much despatch as any other line of Boats on the River. They are provided with suitable Wharf and Ware-House accommodations to do a general business, and hope by strict attention to the interest of shippers, to meet a share of public patronage.

J. S. BANKS, Ag't,
Fayetteville.
JNO. BANKS, Ag't
at Wilmington.

Sept. 19, 1853. 29tf

The Largest Carriage Factory in the South!

A. A. McKETHAN

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has built up large substantial Brick Buildings at his Old Stand, expressly for manufacturing Carriages. Thankful for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last 21 years, he hopes by strict attention to business, with a desire to give satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He warrants his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen in each branch of the business. His work will compare favorably with any made in the United States, for neatness and durability.

He is determined to sell and do any work in his line on as good terms as any work done elsewhere that is as well done. He now has on hand, Finished, the LARGEST STOCK of

Carriages, Barouches, Rockaways, and Buggies,

Ever offered in this place, and a very large stock of work nearly finished, which will be finished daily. All of which will be sold very low for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers. ☞ He has on hand more than ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY Vehicles finished and in course of construction.

☞ All work made by him is warranted 12 months with fair usage, and should it fail by bad workmanship or material will be repaired free of charge.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Repairing executed at short notice and on very reasonable terms.

May 28, 1853. 98tf

FOR SALE.

250 BOXES Manufactured Tobacco. We have in store a large stock of Tobacco, and expect to receive constantly from J. W. Reid and Thomas's and other factories, an assortment of qualties to enable us to furnish purchasers any quality at lowest factory prices.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

Sept. 1853. 30tf

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

For Fall and Winter Trade.

J. C. THOMSON is now laying in his usual assortment of the most FASHIONABLE GOODS in his line, which are offered ☞ CHEAP FOR CASH. Please call and see for yourself, at the old stand—Market Square.

J. C. THOMSON.

Sept. 25, 1854. 34-tf

Groceries—Boots & Shoes.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS.

Choice Havana Cigars.

English & French Sauces, Cordials, &c.

W. DRAUGHON is now receiving a large and well selected assortment of goods in his line, selected by himself in New York; among which are the following, viz:

A full stock choice GROCERIES.
200,000 *CIGARS of various brands.*
One pipe very superior Old French Brandy, Otard, Dupuy & Co.
One do. do. do. Alex. Signett, pale.
With several other brands.
Pure Holland Gin—Old Jamaica & St. Croix RUM.
Old Golden and Brown Sherry Wines.
Old Port Wine.

Burgundy Port, Sicily Madeira Wine, &c. And a variety of low priced Wines. 10 bbls. pure Cider Vinegar.

IN GLASS, the following, viz:

Heidsic Champagne wine; Bollinger Champagne wine, and several other brands.
Still & Sparkling Hock wines, several varieties.
Longworth's Still & Sparkling Catawba wine.
Do. do. do. Isabella, or Lady's wine.

Imported Brandy Cherries; Cherry Brandy.
The celebrated *German Stomach Bitters.*

London PORTER and Edinburgh ALE, in quarts and pints. London Walnut and Tomato Catsup. Worcestershire Sauce. Essence Anchovies. Olives. *Pate foie de gras.* Sardines; Lobsters; Orange, Lemon, Peaches, Gooseberries, &c. for Pies, &c. &c.

He invites the attention of his customers to his choice Cigars, they being superior to those usually offered in this market.

He shortly expects direct from Bordeaux, Sardines, Salad Oil, Pickles, and many other nice things.

W. DRAUGHON.

Sept. 21st, 1854. 33-3m

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding Business at the new Store next door to Mr. Beasley, Jeweller, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.

August 1. 27tf

CEDAR FALLS Cotton Yarn and Sheetings, for sale at Factory prices, by TROY & MARSH.

May 30, 1853. 98tf

Notice to the Travelling Public.

THE Stage leaves Warsaw daily (except Saturday) at 7 o'clock, p. m., after the arrival of the evening train from the North, and arrives at Fayetteville next day by 6 o'clock, a. m., in time for the Stage to Salem: which leaves Fayetteville Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 4 o'clock, p. m., and arrives at Salem next day by 2 p. m. Returning, leaves Salem Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 6 o'clock, p. m.; arrives at Fayetteville next day by 4 p. m., in time for the Stage to Warsaw; which leaves Fayetteville daily (except Saturday) at 6 p. m., and arrives at Warsaw next day by 5 a. m., in time to connect with the train North or South.

Tickets from Warsaw to Salem, $12. From Warsaw to Fayetteville, $4. To other points on the road in proportion.

M. McKINNON.

Fayetteville, March 18, 1854. 80-tf

Turpentine! Turpentine!

We want to buy Turpentine, delivered at our Still in Campbellton.

JESSUP & CO.

March 1, 1854. 76tf

MONTGOMERY HALL ACADEMY

E. C. CHAMBERS, A. M., Principal.
R. A. CHAMBERS, A. B., Tutor.

THE Third Session of this Institution will commence on Monday, the 1st of January, 1855. The Academy is located in a neighborhood remarkably free from all allurements to vicious habits. Ample provisions have been made for the accommodation of boarders. The course is designed to prepare students for College, and for the common business occupations of life. [illegible] were each graduated at College [illegible] and have since had considerable experience in teaching.

TERMS: $8, $12, and $16 per session.

Wood, Lights, and Stationery supplied.

Oct. 27

WILLIAM DOW,

DEALER IN

Dry Goods and Groceries, Family Provisions, &c.

Foot of HAYMOUNT, FAYETTEVILLE.

Oct. 7, 1854

1,000 SPIRITS TURPENTINE

CASKS now on hand and for sale at [illegible] Interest will be charged on all sales after 60 days.

Orders for Bbls. left at the Stores of [illegible] & Johnson or Geo. Cook, Esq., will receive prompt attention.

125,000 [illegible] will be delivered at the Depot from my Brick Yard in Campbellton.

C. W. ANDREWS.

Mary's Garden, Sept. 28, 1854.

LOOK HERE.

THE subscribers offer for sale, on [illegible] Store House, Ms. [illegible] on the Cape Fear River, productive, and suitable for Turpentine purposes. A portion of the Trees have been boxed, and have been used but one season. Also, a [illegible] of Turpentine land a little distant, will be sold. The situation is such [illegible] convenience desirable. It lies [illegible] in the lower edge of Moore County.

A. F. JONES,
Jasper Speed.

Oct. 23, 1854.

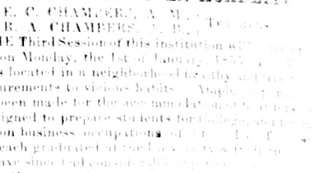
DENTISTRY.

D. W. C. BENBOW, Surgeon Dentist,

WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity that agreeably to previous notice he has returned from the North, and is now prepared to attend at home. He may be found at the Store on Hay Market, where he will be pleased to wait on those in need of a Dentist.

All operations performed in a workmanlike manner, on approved plans. Entire satisfaction guaranteed in every instance.

Oct. 2, 1854. 37tf



CARRIAGES, FLUT TRUCK

CITY OF NEW YORK.

1,500 *Acres of Land for Sale.*

THE subscribers offer for sale [illegible] quantity of Land, lying in the County of Robeson, on the Cape Fear River, being the estate of the late James Smith, Esq., deceased. These lands are laid off into three separate and distinct portions, as to suit purchasers, and are principally [illegible] situated in the pine woods, and are well timbered with [illegible] tations, and are peculiarly adapted to the growth of Turpentine and valuable plantations of [illegible] Swamp, together with [illegible] lands; they lie all adjoining, and will be sold [illegible] suit purchasers, either all together, in large or more, may suit best. Letters of the subscribers will explain the land, at any time. Persons [illegible] them. Any further information [illegible] a dressing either one of the subscribers at [illegible] C., Bladen county, N. C. By early application [illegible] bargain may be obtained in these lands.

JOHN SMITH,
A. K. CROSLAND,
THOS. SMITH.

Aug. 18, 1854 24-

FOR SALE.

FANNIE Smith, a beautiful bay Mare, [illegible] years old, a very fine Buggy animal, and trots [illegible] of four minutes.

D. W. C. BENBOW.

Nov. [illegible]

$20 Reward.

I WILL pay the above reward for the apprehension and committal to jail of [illegible] Negro Boy ADAM, who left my premises about the 25th of last [illegible] boy is about 5 feet 9 inches high.

JNO. L. McLAURIN.

Clio, Marlboro Dist., S. C., Oct. 30. 46-3t

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the [illegible] his negro man GEORGE. He is about [illegible] of age, about 5 feet 8 inches high, was raised in Richmond, Va., and sold to a negro trader in [illegible] ago. I will give the above reward for his delivery to me in jail so that I get him again.

W. [illegible] NEILL.

Elizabethtown, N. C., Oct. 10, 1854. 2[illegible]

$15 Reward.

RANAWAY from me about the 25th [illegible] my negro man SAM. Said negro is [illegible] pleted and quick spoken, and when [illegible] quite grum. He is about 28 years old, [illegible] high, and weighs about 150 lbs. I will give the Dollars reward for the delivery of said negro to me in any jail so that I get him. Any information will be thankfully received at Pekin, Montgomery [illegible] N. C.

THOMAS ROPER.

Richmond county, Aug. 25, 1854. 2[illegible]

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1854.

Jacob Alford, Neill McDonald, and wife, vs. Cornelius Trawick, Alexander Dew, and David Dew.

Petition for partition of land.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Cornelius Trawick, Alexander Dew, and David Dew, who are Heirs at Law and [illegible] mon of the Estate of Henry Trawick, [illegible] the said Cornelius Trawick, Alexander Dew, and David Dew hath removed from the State and are now [illegible] of this State: It is ordered by the Court, that [illegible] tion be made in the Fayetteville [illegible] published in the town of Fayetteville, N. C., for six successive weeks, notifying the said Cornelius Trawick, Alexander Dew, and David Dew to be and appear before the Justices of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be holden for said County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the [illegible] Monday in November next, to plead, answer or demur to the petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of our said Court at office, in Lumberton, the fourth Monday of August, A. D., 1854, and of American Independence the 79th. Issued, 7th Oct., 1854.

40-80w SD'H. HOWELL, C. C. C.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUN